

AUG 25 1949

U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE SAIER CATALOG OF

RARE AND POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS

GARDEN BULBS - ALL KINDS

PIONEER SEED COMPANY

OVER 4,000
SPECIES & VARIETIES

GARDENER'S SUPPLIES

DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

10c Copy - 12 Issues \$1.00

AUGUST, 1949

As Issued - Number 49-9

In The Mail

Recently we received a bulletin from one of the Garden Societies to which we belong; very much of its contents were used in giving letters boosting the last bulletin which was issued. Now, personally we do take much interest in such letter, when too many are used for it seems that someone is under the impression that we were not smart enough to know whether it was good or not, but when the problem of increasing expenses is covered, the only solution is to increase the dues.

Now, all this we are interested in as a member, but what interests us here is our own articles. In the past we have mentioned such letters, which are always a pleasure to receive from our friends, so from now on we will take up less space in printing them, when expenses, also, are a problem in getting out the Catalog. But when we get letters as Edwin Weaver of Portland, Ore., writes, we have to include a little of it, he says, "this catalog is the only one of many I get that gets worn out with use. Such letters only encourage us to do better."

Every few days we receive a letter from outside the USA commenting upon our Catalog and in Edward J. P. Morley's order, of Toronto, Canada, he kindly states, "May I add, that as one who receives many catalogs from both America and abroad, I think the unusual format of your own Catalog affords a distinct and valuable contribution to horticulture. Need I say that I shall look forward to further interesting copies from time to time?" We are pleased to have these praises and trust that future issues will even be of more interest. Mr. Morley is an Alpine specialist and we were sorry to disappoint him on *Dicentra uniflora* this year. *Dicentra oreogana* is a smaller and possibly prettier little Bleeding Heart, that is real scarce.

We are especially pleased with the large number of subscriptions to the catalog, since the last issue. We want to especially mention that the catalog is NOT issued regularly every month, as many understand. The high cost of printing prohibits this and with the 50% increase in postage the last issue, makes the cost around 9c per copy, the subscription price of \$1.00 for 12 issues, is barely enough to meet the printing costs. However, with the increase in subscriptions, issues can be gotten out more often.

Mrs. Hazel W. Lanphear of Amherst, Mass., writes that her Garden Club is taking up *Campanulas* as their study for this season. We think that projects like this are ideal for all garden clubs and when 2 or 3 members grow at least 2 or 3 species or varieties, and write short papers on them, for reading during the winter months, much knowledge will be obtained as well as pleasure. It is always well to try to grow a few plants in pots, plunged in the garden with the other plants, which can be taken up for display at the different meetings.

1949 CROP PANSIES

We will add some 50 more varieties as soon as received.

The Latest on African Violets

This is the one seed problem. First some is coming to us and then it doesn't. We are holding several hundred orders and it impossible to write letters on all of them, therefore we are taking this opportunity of giving the present situation. This seed comes from but a very few growers, all in the Russia zone in Germany; the seed is also from pot plants, naturally, and even at best, the grower has limited number of plants and while he thinks he can supply seed from the next crop, something happens and we either get just a little or none. One grower just advises us that he will supply some from the next crop, another is sure he will also, and that is as far as we can go. We feel sure tho, that eventually seed will come in as we had seed last year, therefore, those wanting the seed, can leave their orders as is and they will receive the first seed arriving, or they can use the credit up on their orders or if advised, we will gladly refund, but as all these orders are in 50c amounts, we cannot write letters on each, as the cost is really high. One of our N.Y.C. customers writes that it costs her \$5.00 to write a letter, but we have her costs beaten very much, but it actually does cost up towards 25c to write a letter at present wages.

FLOWER SEED BLENDS

FLOWER SEED MIXTURES

The flower seed mixtures which we offer here are all of special value especially for those who wish to grow and observe many different flowers. The most pleasure to be gotten from these mixtures is to sow them in a seed flat or bed and then transplant the seedlings into nursery rows in the garden, from where they may be retransplanted after they reach some size and you can tell what they are; it will also be easier if the seeds are screened to different sizes, which will get the same species into the same group for planting and then too the smaller seeds require different care in the seed beds than the larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to advantage in scattering them over waste areas with assurance that some species in the mixture will establish itself and thus make the unsightly spot beautiful.

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00. Especially interesting and valuable for a long fence and with a proper seed bed made they can be sown in their permanent position. It will be best to plant part of the seed in April and the balance late in May, so as to be sure to have the tender ones growing too, especially if you are unable to tell the seeds apart.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.

MIX-7. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c. A choice blend of native Californian wild flowers, containing many different kinds; for general planting.

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.00. A large assortment of annuals with long stems, especially suitable for cut flowers and effective as well in the flower border; we recommend them especially to be planted in rows, thinly, in the garden using a few radish seeds mixed in to show the rows for early cultivation, then plants out as they grow and begin to crowd.

HARDY BORDER BLEND.

MIX-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50. Contains over 100 distinct varieties suitable for plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds much as for Rock Garden Blend growing the transplanted plants in a nursery row till they reach a size suitable for the permanent border.

HOUSE PLANT BLEND.

MIX-6. Pkt. 25c. Nearly 100 desirable species, many of them rare and hard to find, make up this blend and all suitable for house plants, a wonderful find for shut-ins and those wishing to grow pot plants; many kinds. Suggest the seed be screened and then the seeds planted in small pots with glass covers, much as recommended in the Rock Garden Blend.

GENERAL MIXED FLOWERS.

MIX-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50. This contains a mixture of about every

Delphinium Suggestions From Two Readers

A. M. Hanley of White Rock, B. C., writes as follows:

Referring to John H. Davis' trouble with his Delphiniums (which was mentioned in the February issue). There is a microscopic grub which preys on young seedlings and almost as small as a fly, equally dangerous, and which, no doubt, has some connection to the grub. However, as I presume the transplanted stock may have been out of doors, the thieves are probably the birds. Here, we often plant beet seed for the greens as the birds love these. This year, before the beets could germinate, the leaves on my broad beans looked as if they had a scalloped edge.

Both birds and mice love salads; if the season is early enough the birds will find plenty in the trees but if it is a late season they make their toll of any plant that they can find. I have known mice to carry onions quite a distance in the cellar until they could put them under a board where they grow and provide a tender salad.

If Mr. Davis has a similar experience this year, we suggest that he cover a plot with a common window screen so that mice or birds cannot get to them, and see if this is the answer to his problem.

An interesting suggestion comes from Mrs. Fred Marr of Indianapolis, Ind. She writes, "In regards to Delphinium suggestions I would like to tell you of my experience.

I ordered 3 packets from you last summer and planted them in a cold frame, the seeds germinated 100% and I kept them shaded with laths and, of course, watered. I left them in the cold frame till the end of August and then transplanted them to their permanent position and placed fruit jars over each plant until I thought they were safe from frosts. Some were green all winter but some seemed to disappear but as soon as the sun came out in the spring they came up green again and I never lost a single plant. I find the fruit jars a good winter protection.

These same Delphiniums have all bloomed and they are beautiful, the flowers are extra large and I am really proud of them."

We suggest that other customers try covering some of their Delphinium plants as suggested and report on their success. Also, late last fall, probably it was in September late, we planted about 6-8 seeds in a hill down one row in our perennial plantings, having been unable to get time to do this earlier. The stand was about 75% and the plants are about 2 feet tall this July, not as large as the early started ones, but for an easy method, these did very well.

Planting Lily Bulbs

First, the plot for lilies should be made a year in advance, as a rule. It should not be water-logged for you will be lose bulbs every year; a little sand is good but it does not make drainage. Probably the most damage done to the lily planting is hoeing it in the spring; many bulbs are ruined in this way, do not hoe the lily bed but pull out the weeds and use a mulch of some kind over the soil instead. And again, many bulbs will not come thru the soil the first year but make perfect plants the second and instead of properly caring for the planting the first

year, many go at it with a hoe and ruin the whole lot. Pull the weeds out, mulch it with an open litter — we find clover that has come thru the combine in the fall and laid all winter on the ground ideal as a mulch, also well rotted wheat straw is good; one usually can get a basket or two of it from some farm friend, but whatever you do, do not stop along the road and 'get' a basketful. It is surprising how many people drive out in the country, from the cities, and run all over a farm without saying a word to anyone. Each year we have many bulbs, that are under size and even get dried out and these are planted at once to save them; in the spring there is but a very few of them showing life but the second year they make better than 90% fine plants with excellent flowers and from then on continue to get even better.

DELPHINIUMS

Plant them now for a good fall start.

A Letter from Belfast, Ireland

We are pleased to have a letter from A. E. Smith of Belfast, North Ireland in which he remarks about "Speeding up the Lilies" which was written up in a spring issue by Dr. Worth. He has been using this method for three years "with phenomenal success."

However, he especially wishes to add to our remarks about this beautiful South African lily-like plant. He says, "Give them exactly the same damp sand in screw-cap jar treatment as you advocate for Lilies; only once germinated there is no need for cold treatment. You will be amazed at the germination, with, I believe, every seed germinating, pushing up good strong seedlings and quickly forming small bulbs.

For after culture, disturb as little as possible; if transplanting try to avoid breaking any roots. If grown in pots or pans do not repot but top dress instead, until the leaves dies down.

They resent heavy winter rains and at the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens, where they do them very well, they plant some under a ground cover of lightish shrubs or cover with a light winter dressing of peat.

Nomocharis, I believe, are naturally not long lived bulbs, which are rather small but often ample seed is set if care is exercised in their culture. They are so lovely they are worthy of extra care and attention. They hate lime, give them leaf mold or peaty soil with good drainage as you would for Lilliums or Rhododendrons, and a cool location."

Mr. Smith is anxious for some *Lilium Parryi* seed, which we do not happen to have at the moment and if some of our readers should be able to spare a little for him, we will be very pleased to forward it to him.

Lilies Among the Evergreens

Innumerable lily bulbs are sold each year but on travelling about it seems as if there should be more lilies in the gardens. Those old timers, elegans and tigrinum are generally very stable and persistent, lending themselves to foundation plantings and beside the garden steps as do other species whose stalks are heavy with foliage.

The taller species such as speciosum, auratum, Sargentii and numerous of the new hybrid strains are deficient in foliage and because of their height often require stakes for support. They do not altogether make a pleasant picture without the support of other foliage part way up the stem. This appearance may be much improved by a method long in use, — to plant them among the broad leaf evergreens of suitable relative size. They are thereby given partial shade, a good mulch and a background that adds much to their beauty.

Some species vary greatly in size because of soil conditions. The eastern native, superbum is gen-

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THE SAIER CATALOG OF RARE FLOWER SEEDS

ABBREVIATIONS USED

The following abbreviations are used to save space: A—annual; B—biennial plants, that seed second year and then die; P—perennial, those that live more than 3 years; H—hardy, say in southern Michigan; HH—half-hardy, as a HHA, half hardy annual, that does not stand any frost; a HA, a hardy annual can be planted early in the spring and will stand cold weather; T—tender, a TP or TB is one that is not hardy here in southern Michigan and thus would have to be grown outdoors only in a warm temperature or most likely a greenhouse plant; GH—greenhouse; Sh—shrub as a HSH or TSH; G as GI0—germinates in about 10 days; fls.—flowers; the months when used mean approximate time the plant flowers in southern Michigan, this will vary north and south; N and S—north and south; a * after B or P means it is best grown as an annual in the N; the hardiness is subject to change in different sections, a plant might be hardy on a certain type and location of soil and tender a 100 miles south on another type.

ACACIA (ah-KAY-shah)

—*angustissima*. ACAC-3. Pkt. 50c
—*constricta*. ACAC-2. Pkt. 50c

Ornamental shrub with numerous yellow flowers, native of Texas.

—*farnesiana*. ACAC-5. Pkt. 50c
(*Vachellia farnesiana*). Thorny, much branched shrub to 10 ft., flower heads 1/2-1/2" across, very fragrant in small clusters, pods 3" long, for the South.

—*raemeriana*. ACAC-1. Pkt. 50c
—*torulosa*. ACAC-4. Pkt. 50c

ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

(Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or lilac borne on 18 in. spikes. They are semi-hardy and do best in well drained soil and full sun light. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seeds sown in late April will flower in August.

—*mollis*, var. *latifolia*. ACK-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 40c
A harder variety with pretty flowers and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

ACHILLEA (ah-ki-LEE-ah)

(Milkweed or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants 1 ft. apart; heights 1 1/2-3 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.

—*chrysocoma*. ACH-4. Pkt. 25c
Dense woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers; HP, 9 inches.

—*clavennae*. ACH-11. Pkt. 25c

The finest RG species with much cut silvery leaves and heads of pure white little daisies; well drained sunny location, 6", HP.

—*filipendulina*. ACH-5. Pkt. 25c
A showy, tall species of robust habit, large yellow corymbs, HP, 5 ft.

—*millefolium*. ACH-6. Pkt. 25c
The native Yarrow of England, with round heads of white flowers, HP, 2 ft. tall, June-Sept.

—*Crimson Beauty*. ACH-8. Pkt. 25c
A beautiful bright colored Yarrow, HP, 2 ft.

—*Parkeri*. ACH-10. Pkt. 20c
Large clear yellow flower heads, excellent for cutting; prefers dry place, everlasting, 2-3 ft., HP.

—*parviflora*, fl. pl. The Pearl. ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
(Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, June-Sept., HP.

—*Taygetea*. ACH-9. Pkt. 50c
A beautiful NEW variety with fine lemon colored flower heads, HP, 1 ft.

—*Mixed Achillea*. ACH-12X. Pkt. 25c
Contains all species and varieties we list with others as received. An excellent opportunity for those wanting to see the whole list of these beautiful flowers.

ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyt-um)

Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. A. *nigropurpureum* is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown outdoors in May or June in partial shade, or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.

—*lycoctonum*. ACD-4. Pkt. 50c
Yellow Monkshood or Aconite. 3 ft. tall, HP, best in moist soil.

—*palmatum*. ACD-1. Pkt. 20c
Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

—*Wilsoni*. ACD-3. Pkt. 50c
Handsome spikes of very large, porcelain blue flowers, late, very fine; HP, 3 ft.

—*Barker's Variety*. ACD-2. Pkt. 60c
A beautiful novelty in an amethyst-blue color, HP, 6 ft. tall.

ACROCLINIUM
(ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

(Correct botanical name, *Helipterum* (hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlastings".

For drying, cut flowers before fully open; they retain their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi double, petals of silvery appearance, plant about 1 1/2 ft. tall. It is one of the daintiest of the annual group. Seeds generally sown outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12 in. apart.

—*grandiflorum*. ACR-5. Pkt. 20c
A much improved type with large flowers in a variety of colors, HHA, 1 ft.

—*album flora plena*. ACR-6. Pkt. 20c
With double white flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—*album*. ACR-5. Pkt. 20c
A beautiful dwarf blue novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: Perennial ageratum, so called, see *Eupatorium* and *Lonas*.

This is a very pretty everlasting flower; rose-colored ray with a yellow disk, HHA, 1 ft.

—*album*. ACR-3. Pkt. 15c
A very neat variety with white ray, HHA, 1 ft.

—*flora plena*. ACR-4. Pkt. 20c
A fine double flowered variety with rose-colored flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—*Sensation Giants*. ACR-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 85c

This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink, making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlastings.

ACROGEPHALUS

—*sericeus*. ACRO-1. Pkt. 50c
Shrubby climber, 1-2 ft., with soft pale blue flowers and gray foliage, flowering in late summer; from S. Rhodesia.

ADENOCARPUS

(ad-e-NOF-oh-rah)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs from warm climates, growing indoors in N. but outdoors where frost is not severe; light well drained soil and sunny location, flowers pea-like, terminal racemes followed by glandular pods.

—*decoricans*. ADEK-1. Pkt. 40c

A glorious tall golden shrub, from Morocco, standing up to 20 degrees of frost; seed saved from plant winning the A. M. at Chelsea in '47. Should be fine in the S.

ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary crimson or scarlet with a dark colored base, May-June. The perennial

has a downy white foliage and large umbels of soft lilac flowers, HBB, 2 ft.

also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1 ft. tall. Sow seeds of annuals outdoors in late April or a month earlier indoors; the perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.

—*festivialis*. ADON-2. Pkt. 15c
(Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.

—*autumnalis*. ADON-1. Pkt. 15c

(Autumn or Flos Adonis). Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

AGAPANTHUS

Blue Lily of the Nile. Beautiful flowers from So. Af. blooming in late summer; easy to grow in any good garden soil; tender to heavy frost in N.; should be grown in pots or tubs. They form beautiful clumps if left undisturbed.

Fresh seed should be sown which is ready in August.

—*longispathus*. AGAP-2. Pkt. 30c
A new species that is becoming very popular; flowers on 4 ft. graceful wiry stems, very floriferous; compact growth.

—*mooreanus nanus*. AGAP-6. Pkt. 50c
Blue dwarf form from Natal; hairy flowers, 18" tall.

—*orientalis*. AGAP-3. Pkt. 30c
Large heads of blue flowers on 4 ft. stems, broad evergreen foliage; extensively grown in S. Calif.

—*alba*. AGAP-4. Pkt. 30c
Pure white form; quite rare.

—*umbellata maximus*. AGAP-1. Pkt. 40c

AGERATUM

A most popular half hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and bedding. It also makes an easily grown indoor plant. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually started indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, pot up a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for winter plants. The taller varieties, about 10-12 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.

—*laeviscau*. AGER-1. Pkt. 15c
Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

—*MEXICANUM*:

Also listed as *A. houstonianum*. This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—*Blue Ball*. AGER-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 55c

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 9-in.

—*Blue Bedder*. AGER-3. Pkt. 20c
A deep lavender-blue on compact 4-in. plants; very pretty.

—*Blue Cap*. AGER-4. Pkt. 20c
Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8-in.

—*Blue Star*. AGER-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 55c

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6-in.

—*Fairy Pink*. AGER-6. Pkt. 20c
Yellow Monkshood or Aconite. 3 ft. tall, HP, best in moist soil.

—*palmatum*. ACD-1. Pkt. 20c
Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

—*Wilsoni*. ACD-3. Pkt. 50c
Handsome spikes of very large, porcelain blue flowers, late, very fine; HP, 3 ft.

—*Barker's Variety*. ACD-2. Pkt. 60c
A beautiful novelty in an amethyst-blue color, HP, 6 ft. tall.

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—*Silver Star*. AGER-9. Pkt. 15c
A pretty dwarf white flowered type especially suited for edging, 6-in.

—*Swanley Blue*. AGER-10. Pkt. 15c
Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—*White Queen*. AGER-11. Pkt. 15c
Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—*White Beauty*. AGER-12. Pkt. 15c
An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratum, plants 7-in. tall.

—*grandiflorum*. ACR-5. Pkt. 20c
A much improved type with large flowers in a variety of colors, HHA, 1 ft.

—*album flora plena*. ACR-6. Pkt. 20c
With double white flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—*album*. ACR-5. Pkt. 20c
A beautiful dwarf blue novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: Perennial ageratum, so called, see *Eupatorium* and *Lonas*.

AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—*nebulosa*. AGRO-1. Pkt. 15c
(Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15-in. Especially valued as filled in bouquets of flowers.

—*pulchella*. AGRO-2. Pkt. 20c

Mutisii. ALON-4. Pkt. 25c
Very pretty; delicate pink with crimson centers, HHA, 1 ft.

—*warscewiczii compacta*. ALON-1. Pkt. 20c
Very shown, bright scarlet flowers, a perennial if grown under glass. A bushy type, 1-2 ft.

ALSTROEMERIA

(al-stre-MEE-ri-ah)

South American greenhouse plants belonging to the Amaryllis Family and grown from tuberous roots, treated as bulbs. Plant roots deep in rich soil and give a sunny position; they can be grown outside but must be brought indoors before cold weather arrives. Usually seed can be planted in Aug. or later, in pots, which will bloom the following summer in the garden. Sometimes called Hollyhills.

—*aurantiaca*. ALST-1. Pkt. 25c
Orange, spotted with red, very hardy and free blooming, HP, 3 ft.

—*chilensis*. ALST-2. Pkt. 30c

Comes in beautiful shades of pink, crimson and orange, 2 1/2 ft.

—*angustifolia*. ALST-6. Pkt. 25c

Flowers similar to *A. chilensis* but larger; stems 3 ft. tall, colors range thru pink, orange and flame, mainly pinks.

—*Ligu*. ALST-3. P

—depressa. **ANAC-1.** Pkt. 30c
Rose tinted white flowers gray ferny-like foliage, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP, 1/2 ft.

—maroccana. **ANAC-3.** Pkt. 50c
Similar to A. depressa but stronger growing, 2" tall, HP.

ANAGALLIS (an-ah-GAL-is)

Low growing annuals, biennials and perennials having pretty little star-like flowers in red, blue or white which grow out of the axils of the leaves on hair-like stems; very free flowering, and some species are especially fine for the rock garden. The annuals can be sown where they are to grow, and the perennials any time up to August. They do best in a loose warm soil.

—Giant Flowering Mixed. **ANAG-1.** Pkt. 10c
A large flowering strain in all the colors and fine for the rockery, beds or baskets, HA, 6-in. tall.

—grandiflora. **ANAG-2.** Pkt. 10c
A hardy annual having delightful little star-like flowers in vivid yellow, brick red, scarlet, lavender and flesh color. Excellent for rockery, low beds, borders or in window boxes and pots; grows in any good soil, sow directly to garden, free flowering, 9-in.

ANAPHALIS (ah-HAF-al-is)

Hardy herbaceous plants of which A. margaritacea has been most popular.

—margaritacea. **ANAP-1.** Pkt. 20c
(Pearl. Pearly Everlasting). Hardy herbaceous perennial plant with woolly foliage. They are highly valued for dried flowers. Cut flower stalks just before flowers mature. Grows 2 ft. tall and their leafy stems and woolly appearance makes them excellent plants for the border or rock garden.

—nubigena. **ANAP-2.** Pkt. 25c
Dwarf woolly plant with rounded heads of white flowers, found at 12,000 feet in Himalayans. Should be a find for the rockery.

ANCHUSA (an-KEU-sah)

(Alkanet, Sea Bugloss). They are excellent perennials for the summer border in sunny positions; hardy, easily grown, flowering mid-July-September or even later; color usually blue often in intense, striking shades. Does well in ordinary soil, sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

—capensis. **ANCH-1.** Pkt. 15c
Biennial with indigo-blue For-Get-Me-Not flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4.5 ft. summer.

—Dropmore Variety. **ANCH-2.** Pkt. 15c
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.

—Lissadell. **ANCH-3.** Pkt. 15c
Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.

—Opal. **ANCH-4.** Pkt. 15c
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.

—Mixed Anchusas. **ANCH-6X.** Pkt. 10c
All of the above kinds and others as received. Grown in your nursery planting, a beautiful plant group of Anchusas can be made.

ANDROSACE (an DROS-ah-see)

(Rock Iasmines). A genus of true alpine annual and perennial plants, growing in rocky places above timber-line. Many require special handling in the alpine or rock garden. Leaves are usually tufted or in rosettes and often very woolly. Flowers small, in red, pink or lavender; usually borne in rather flattened rounded clusters. Requires a dry gritty soil, good drainage but not suffer from drought.

—cylindrica. **ANDR-7.** Pkt. 75c
Tight cushions, 1" tall, a fine Androsace, but not easy, HP.

—hirtella. **ANDR-8.** Pkt. 75c
Similar to A. cylindrica but tighter and more hairy, 1" tall, RG, HP.

—Hookeri. **ANDR-2.** Pkt. 25c
A pretty little stoloniferous plant growing on sandy peaty soil, flowers in clusters, brilliant pink, HP.

—sermentosa. **ANDR-4.** Pkt. 25c
One of the easiest and best RG plants, making wide mats of hairy grey-green rosettes; umbels of small rose flowers on short stems, HP, 3".

—chumbyi. **ANDR-5.** Pkt. 35c
A compact form, perhaps a hybrid, 3", HP.

—semperfervida. **ANDR-3.** Pkt. 40c
Similar to A. sermentosa, but a less vigorous plant with smaller almost smooth rosettes, suitable for a more choice place in the RG. Umbels of pink flowers, HP, 3".

—subumbellata. **ANDR-1.** Pkt. 35c
Tiny narrow leaved rosettes and sprays of small white flowers; 3-in. tall. A good companion plant for the choicer alpines. Biennial, but self sows moderately.

—yunnanensis. **ANDR-6.** Pkt. 50c

ANEMONE

CORONARIA: (Poppy-flowered Anemone). The spring flowering species are very beautiful in both single and double flowering types; the flowers are 2-2 1/2 inches across, blooms in June. They are not exactly easy to grow as they succumb to severe heat as well as severe cold; in milder sections of the East, South and Southwest they can be grown outdoors during the winter, but in the North they require much protection. Plenty of leaf mold, with sand, a sheltered position are their main requirements. When the tubers form they can be set out in the spring; seed should be sown in a cold frame, they germinate slowly. Plants are 1-1 1/2 ft. tall.

—Monarch. **ANEM-2.** Pkt. 15c
A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.

—Single Giant French Mixed. **ANEM-3.** Pkt. 20c
A beautiful strain received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.

—French Caen. **ANEM-6.** Pkt. 15c
Single giant flower type in best colors.

—japonica. **ANEM-9.** Pkt. 25c
Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or tinged with rose or purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost; to 3-ft. tall.

St. Brigid.

ANEM-7. Pkt. 20c
This is a true Irish strain of this very popular Anemone; flowers are double and semi-double, in a rich and brilliant color blend of white, shades and combinations of purple, red and blue. Is not hardy north of D. C. but a very popular type for the greenhouse for forcing.

ROCK GARDEN SPECIES:**albo-violacea.**

AL-EM-27. Pkt. 35c
Small species from Anatolia, relative of A. pulsatilla; shallow white flowers with blue reverses for rock garden, HP.

alpina.

ANEM-1. Pkt. 20c
A choice alpine plant, white tinged with rose, likes peat and partial shade, HP, 1-ft.

biflora.

ANEM-14. Pkt. 25c
Growing on dry stony places bearing white to carmine fading to dull red; good.

biflora.

ANEM-31. Pkt. 25c
A rare plant for RG; finely cut foliage and white or carmine flowers turning dull red, HP, 3".

cylindrica.

ANEM-11. Pkt. 25c
Tall native species, greenish white flowers and handsome foliage and seed heads; for naturalizing at edge of woodlands, 3 ft., HP.

demissa.

ANEM-15. Pkt. 25c
A most variable species, ranging from 3 in. to 3 ft. in height, and accordingly suited to shade places in rock garden or border. It is impossible to predict what will come of the seed, for not only does the plant vary in height but has flowers either borne singly or in large bunches; small flowers or large, ranging in color through white, blue, violet-purple, pink, crimson and golden yellow. It likes rather cool rich soil, with light shade.

drummondii.

ANEM-32. Pkt. 50c
A rarity for moist stony soil in a choice position in the rock garden; quite large white or soft blue flowers over finely cut leaves, HP, 3".

globosa.

ANEM-12. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. Round seed head, bronze-green, 15-in. tall, May-July.

hairea.

ANEM-39. Pkt. 50c
A bright lemon colored variety of this useful border plant; fine for cut flowers, HP, 2 ft.

halleri.

ANEM-38. Pkt. 50c
A bright yellow variety of this useful border plant; fine for cut flowers, HP, 2 ft.

lesseri.

ANEM-35. Pkt. 50c
A bright yellow variety of this useful border plant; fine for cut flowers, HP, 2 ft.

magellanica.

ANEM-21. Pkt. 25c
A charming species from the Straits of Magellan having sulphur-yellow flowers, HP, 2 ft.

magellanica.

ANEM-3C. Pkt. 25c
A giant form, creamy white flowers and woolly seed heads, very hardy, 1 ft., HP.

montana.

ANEM-29. Pkt. 35c
Allied to A. pulsatilla, dark green foliage and deep purple flowers, 1 ft., HP.

occidentalis.

ANEM-33. Pkt. 35c
A very fine English form with deep red-purple flowers, 1 ft., HP.

multifida.

ANEM-34. Pkt. 35c
Good Pasque Flower. Purple flowers in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold; easy as it is good, 6-10-in. tall, April-May.

pulsatilla.

ANEM-10. Pkt. 20c
Violet flowers, like chalky soils, pretty spring flowering; April-May; 1 ft., dwarf habit, plant in spring or fall.

Mrs. van der Elst.

ANEM-22. Pkt. 35c
Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.

Opal.

ANEM-4. Pkt. 15c
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.

Mixed Anchusas.

ANCH-6X. Pkt. 10c
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—French Caen. **ANEM-6.** Pkt. 15c
Single giant flower type in best colors.

—japonica. **ANEM-9.** Pkt. 25c
Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or tinged with rose or purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost; to 3-ft. tall.

—kelwayi. **ANEM-1.** Pkt. 10c
Very free flowering perennials with daisy-like flowers, blooms June-Sept. Does well on dry sandy soils and in full sun. Especially good for cut flowers. Sow seed in late April or early May, outdoors, or they can be started earlier indoors. Thin plants in garden to 10-in. apart. Profuse bloomers in June-July.

—arabica. **ANTH-3.** Pkt. 20c
A first class annual; pretty golden-yellow flowers, HA, 15 inches.

—parica. **ANT-2.** Pkt. 25c
Dense low mats of woolly leaves with relatively large white or pink heads, height 6 inches or less.

—rosea. **ANTA-1.** Pkt. 25c
Grows to 1 1/2 ft. tall and spreads by means of underground stems; foliage distinctly white-woolly and the bracts of the flower heads are rose colored.

—montana. **ANTH-4.** Pkt. 25c
A charming specimen producing pure white flowers in abundance, HP, 1 ft.

—mexicana. **ANTH-5.** Pkt. 20c
Single giant flower type in best colors.

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Pure golden yellow blooming July to frost, slightly aromatic odor, attractive foliage; fine cut flower, 2 1/2 ft., June-Oct., HP.

—montana. **ANTH-4.** Pkt. 25c
Charming specimen producing pure white flowers in abundance, HP, 1 ft.

Argemone Blend. ARGE-3X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 80c

Pure white, cream, pale yellow, golden, bluish, silvery rose and crimson. Mostly single, but a proportion will carry double fringed flowers. Note particularly the range of coloring in our strain, exceeding that of most others.

ARISAEMA (ar-i-SEE-mah)

Tuberous rooted perennials belonging to the Arum group. The common Jack-in-the-Pulpit belongs to this group. A moist shady place is required, and some can be grown in pots in loam and peat mixture.

griffithii. ARIS-2. Pkt. 25c

Spatha hood-like, brown violet with green. Very picturesque and curious, resembling the head of a cobra.

pradhanii. ARIS-4. Pkt. 30c

Has beautiful ornamental flowers, spathe 6" across and beautifully netted white on black ground; 18" tall, tuberous rooted.

speciosum. ARIS-1. Pkt. 25c

Spatha glossy purple, greenish and white.

Arisaema Blend. ARIS-3. Pkt. 20c

A blend of above sorts with others as received.

ARISARUM (a-ris-AY-rum)

Arum-like plants differing from Arisacma only in purely botanical characters; some species are quite hardy, all interesting to care and easy; partial shade or full sun.

species. ASAR-1. Pkt. 50c

Collected by Dr. Hu in western China; handsome leaves, scarlet fruits, shade, fairly hardy.

Snake Lily. ASAR-2. Pkt. 25c

An Indian plant of which we have no description.

ARISTEA (ar-is-TEE-ah)

Iris relatives with rosettes of basal leaves and spikes of flowers with nearly equal segments, somewhat similar to Sisyrinchium. Greenhouse plants, except in the S.

ecklonii. ARIT-1. Pkt. 30c

Bright blue flowers over 2/3 in. across, in clusters along the stem; narrow leaves up to 1 1/2 ft. long, rather tender.

ARNICA (AR-ni-ka)

Perennial plants of Composite Family with clustered basal leaves and bright yellow flowers on long spikes, they are effective in colonies in the wild garden growing rapidly in any acid soil and much hardy.

cordifolia. ARNI-2. Pkt. 20c

Yellow flowers, 8-12 in. tall, April, native of Montana.

montana. ARNI-1. Pkt. 15c

Mountain Tobacco. An old world plant, 2 ft. tall and source of the medicinal tincture of arnica. Large heads of yellow ray and disc flowers, 3-4 in. clusters, thriving in sunny position.

ARTEMISIA (ahr-tee-MIZ-i-ah)

(Wormwood). Hardy aromatic plants, mostly perennials or small shrubs. The flower is in heads and composed entirely of tubular disk flowers. Grown mainly for their aromatic and medicinal qualities and many fine for background planting in border or as cut flowers. Species vary greatly but do well in average soil. Height 6 inches to 12 ft. Flowers August thru September.

sacromum viridis. ARTE-1. Pkt. 20c

(Summer Fir). Fast growing foliage plant with fine leaves and close pyramidal growth 3-5 ft., splendid for groups or specimen plants. Hardy Annual.

vulgaris. ARTE-2. Pkt. 20c

Erect growing, with leaves green above and white cottony beneath; heads of yellowish flowers freely produced.

ARTHROPODUM**(ahr-throh-POH-di-um)**

Tufted perennials of Lily Family; grown in greenhouses in N. and in open in the S. Easily grown; flowers in clusters, leaves grass-like.

cirrhatum. ARTH-1. Pkt. 25c

From New Zealand, lily-like; flower stems 3 ft., well branched, carrying hundreds of small white flowers, excellent for cutting; NEW and well worth trying in shady border or pot tender in N., May-June.

ARUM (AY-rum)

They have large leaves and variously colored spathes. Some are hardy but many tender and require greenhouse treatment; plant in rich soil, plenty of moisture and partial shade and if left undisturbed will produce better flowers from year to year. They form tubers.

italicum. ARUM-1. Pkt. 25c

Cuckoo-Pint. Creamy white flowers in spring; highly ornamental marbled foliage, evergreen in mild climates, 10'.

ASCLEPIAS (as-KLEE-pi-as)

(Silkworm). Perennials, many having gay flowers and attractive seed pods, easily grown in border or wild garden.

Flourish best in light rich loamy soil rather sandy than otherwise, well drained soil is best. Excellent for open woods.

carrasavica. ASCL-1. Pkt. 20c

(Brazilian Butterfly Flower). Oddly formed flowers, buff-gold with scarlet centers, the buds like burnished coral. A profuse, long bloomer in the summer garden, seeds sown right where it is to stand, but also sometimes grown as an everblooming pot plant. An excellent cut flower. 1 1/2 ft. tall.

syriaca. ASCL-2. Pkt. 20c

Virginian Swallow-wort. Flowers in umbels in axils of the leaves, purplish-red and pleasingly odorous, July-Aug., 3-4 ft., HP.

tuberosa. ASCL-3. Pkt. 20c

Butterfly Plant. One of our showiest native plants; large heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, 2-3 ft., July-Aug., HP.

ASPARAGUS

Perennial plants, shrubs and vines, most of which are grown as tender plants.

plumosus nanus. ASPG-1. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$3.00

Twining vine grown under glass in the N. but out doors in Fla. It is the favorite florist green.

sprengeri. ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$3.00

The most satisfactory for a house plant, easily grown from February sown seeds, taking about 30 days to germinate. Old established plants produce open racemes

of small pinkish, fragrant flowers in May or June and coral-red berries about Xmas time.

rotemosa. ASPG-3. Pkt. 25c

Tall climbing under shrub with hand-some foliage, dense sprays of flowers.

ASPERULA (as-PER-eu-lah)

Used mainly in the rock garden or for carpeting shady places, growing best in moist locations; easily grown. The leaves are in whorls and the flowers small lily-shaped, in white, blue or pink.

azurea setosa. ASPR-1. Pkt. 15c

Pretty blue flowers, effective in carpeting 1 ft. HA.

flactoria. ASPR-2. Pkt. 25c

Procumbent growth; flowers white, red outside, HP, 1 ft.

scandens. Var. deflexus. ASPG-4. Pkt. 25c

An extremely graceful variety with long feathered sprays; makes ideal pot plant growing as climber or in vases; ordinary

ASPHODELUS (AS-foh-del-us)

Member of the Lily Family and closely related to Asphodeline, having fleshy roots, narrow leaves and lily-like flowers, hardy. Easily grown, preferably in rich sandy loam. These have leafless flower stems, with the leaves clustered at the base.

lutes. ASPH-1. Pkt. 35c

(King's Spear). Grows 2-4 ft., leafy flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in partial shaded border, ornamental seed pods.

ramosus. ASPH-3. Pkt. 30c

A tall robust species with large white flowers having a purple stripe, HP, 5 ft.

sp. from Pyrenees. ASPH-2. Pkt. 50c

Has tall spikes of whitish flowers, HP, 3 ft.

ASTERS**CHINA OR COMMON GARDEN ASTER:**

Sow seeds indoors 6 weeks before time to set out in their beds which is after danger of frost has passed. Do not crowd, usually a foot apart and use care that they do not suffer a set back thru over watering, crowding or draught. It is best to transplant the seedlings once, as the roots of Asters are shallow, use care in cultivating. Make succession plantings for continuous flowering periods, but when possible use different types which flower at different times. All strains offered are witt resistant unless especially noted.

Rosanna. AST-68. Pkt. 30c

A NEW Aster, excellent for pot culture, well proportioned, 10"-12" high, strong stems with a bunch of several half double flowers in bright carmine-red with yellow center; potting can be done without fading, the whole plant beginning to flower at the same time.

Single, Choice Mixed. AST-1. Pkt. 10c

—**Imp. Giants of Cal.** Mixed. AST-2X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 90c

Flowers are large and full, crego-type, on long heavy non-lateral stems, 3 ft. tall, blooming late summer until frost; fine cut flower for florists.

Cal. Giant Sunshine. AST-3. Pkt. 15c;

1/4 oz. 90c

Fascinating new Aster type, called most beautiful in the world, 4-5 in. across composed of a single row of loosely placed outer petals which contrast with the unique yellow quill-like center; 2-3 ft. tall, early to mid-September.

Crego, Imp. Mixed. AST-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00

Wilt resistant, plants 2 1/2 ft. tall, branching, flowers double, not rounding, petals twisted, excellent cut flower, mid-Sept.

Early Beauty, Mixed. AST-5. Pkt. 15c

Wilt resistant. Flowers with Crego. Plants 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, with large well formed flowers, excellent cut flowers.

Light Blue. AST-6. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

Wilt resistant, plants 2 1/2 ft. tall, branching, flowers double, not rounding, petals twisted, excellent cut flower, mid-Sept.

Rose Marie. AST-7. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

Wilt resistant. Flowers with Crego. Plants 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, with large well formed flowers, excellent cut flowers.

Mixed. AST-8X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 85c

Wilt resistant. Branching, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, mid-Aug., directly following Queen of the Market.

Early Royal, Mixed. AST-9X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 70c

Wilt resistant. Branching, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, mid-Aug., directly following Queen of the Market.

King or Needle Type, Mixed. AST-10X. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 80c

Flowers are composed of twisted quill-like petals making a very attractive flower.

Late Branching, Mixed. AST-11X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Wilt resistant. 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, branching, large double flowers, early Sept.

Heart of France. AST-12. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 90c

Wilt resistant. Brilliant red, medium sized flowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, late Aug.

SUPER GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

This is the largest and most fully double Aster class known; flowers 6-8 in. across, fully petalled, graceful, interlacing petals.

Los Angeles. AST-13. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.20

Plants 2 1/2 ft. tall, 6-8 long, non-lateral stems per plant.

Shell pink. AST-14. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.20

El Monte.

Giant Comet. AST-68. Pkt. 15c

Wilt Resistant Strain. Plants upright, 2 ft., non-branching, feathery double flowers blooming middle of Aug.

Pom Pom, Mixed. AST-15. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Medium high and very early, medium sized round flowers.

Pom Pom, Mixed. AST-68. Pkt. 20c

A German strain of these small pom pom Aster.

Princess, Mixed. AST-16. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Wilt Resistant. Attractive new cutting type, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, branching, early, 3-3 1/2 in. flowers on strong stems and with deep crested centers surrounded by several rows of dainty plume-like guard petals.

Queen of the Market, Mixed. AST-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c

Medium high and very early, medium sized round flowers.

Rebel, Mixed. AST-18. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c

Wilt Resistant. Attractive new cutting type, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, branching, early, 3-3 1/2 in. flowers on strong stems and with deep crested centers surrounded by several rows of dainty plume-like guard petals.

Queen of the Market, Mixed. AST-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c

A very fine border or rock garden plant with pretty roses and white flowers, does well, also along moist shady woodland walks, HP, 2 ft.

Wilt resistant. Very popular early flowering asters, branching, 20-in. tall, early August, one of the most useful for the early cut flower market.

Ballet Queen. AST-18. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c

Wilt resistant. A fascinating shade of deep salmon-red, 3 1/2 in. flowers generously borne on 15-20-in. plants; extremely wilt resistant and unsurpassed for cutting or border plantings.

NOTE MARKET GARDENERS: Those wishing larger quantities than 1/4 oz. may take a

BELLIS (BEL-is)

(English Daisy). Herbaceous annuals or perennials. They need a fertile moist soil with plenty of sun. They can be grown from seed planted in the fall and wintered over in the cold frame or flowers will be produced from early sown seeds in the spring. They grow 6-8 in. tall and make good pot plants, for colonizing in the lawn like Crocus or for edging or low border. Do best in cool climate, blooming May-Aug. Planted with Pansies or For-Get-Me-Nots they make a pretty garden display.

—enorma. Mixed. BELL-1. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered.

—filiput Rose. BELL-2. Pkt. 25c

Very small plants and flowers.

—monstrosa tubulos. Mixed. BELL-12. Pkt. 25c

Large flowered strain with special tubular petals, in best colors.

—monstrosa. Mixed. ELL-3Y. Pkt. 25c

Single flowers, strong growers.

—Red Beauty. BELL-9. Pkt. 35c

—Rose Beauty. BELL-10. Pkt. 35c

—White Beauty. BELL-11. Pkt. 35c

—Double. Mixed. BELL-4X. Pkt. 35c

—tubulosa. Mixed. BELL-12. Pkt. 20c

Large flowered strain with pretty quilled petals, the flowers are very double, in pink, red and white.

—perennis, Longfellow. BELL-5. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

An extra double, bright red strain.

—rosea delicata. BELL-6. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

Snowball. BELL-7. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

—perennis, Double. Mixed. BELL-13. Pkt. 25c

JERUSALEM OAK, see Chenopodium.

BESSEYEA (BES-se-ya)

Closely related to Synthrys and more interesting for their leaves than for the usually pale or even petalless flowers. Quite easily grown in a gritty soil rich in humus, preferably in light shade, suitable for the rock garden, but of botanical rather than horticultural interest.

—nova. BESS-2. Pkt. 50c

Blue flowers.

—rubra. BESS-1. Pkt. 25c

Brownish heart-shaped leaves and short spikes of petalless flowers; the long anthers are bright red-purple and in such numbers that they make the plant quite attractive; known to westerners as "Kittentails." For the rock garden, in light shade, HP, 6 inches.

BIDENS (BY-den-z)

Closely related to Cosmos and resembles it with its divided leaves and clustered heads of yellow or white ray flowers. Many species are of a weedy nature growing in moist places. Easily grown.

—dahlidioides Mixed. BIDE-1. Pkt. 20c

Large dahlia-like flowers, HP, best sown early in spring when it will flower the first season.

BETULA (BET-eu-lah)

Birch Tree. Deciduous trees of considerable ornamental value, hardy and interesting to grow.

—utilis. BETU-1. Pkt. 50c

This species comes from India.

BILLBERGIA (bil-BUR-ji-ah)

These are air plants growing on trees or rocks like orchids; they grow in most any situation and in pots containing peat, moss, leaf mold or soil or combinations of them; 80% leaf mold and 20% rotted manure is also good. Partial shade and water in the cup formed by the leaves are the two requirements. They are well worth growing for their interesting foliage and graceful and beautiful flowers; tender, growing indoors in the N. during winter.

—nobile. BILL-1. Pkt. 40c

Largest of the varieties both in foliage and flower; flowers bright pink and yellow green.

—speciosa. BILL-2. Pkt. 40c

Strap-shaped green leaves, striped on back, 2 ft. long; large clusters of pale green blue tipped flowers and rosy bracts.

BIKA (BIK-sah)

Tropical trees with large leaves and showy flowers in terminal panicles, pink in the species offered; hardy in the S. or may be grown in the greenhouse.

—orellana. BIXA-1. Pkt. 30c

Anacatto Tree. Grown in Florida for its dye, which is used in butter and cheese. It is easily grown from seed.

BOCCONIA (bok-OH-ni-ah)

See Macleaya.

BOENNINGHAUSENIA

Similar to Thalictrum and requiring the same treatment but more refined and elegant.

—albiflora. BOEN-1. Pkt. 40c

A very dainty plant with small glaucous gray leaflets and a profusion of snow-white Thalictrum-like flowers in late summer; for R.G. or front of border, 1 ft., HP.

BOLTONIA

(Fatsia-Chamomile). Tall perennials grown in the border or in groups in the wild garden.

—latiflora. BOLT-1. Pkt. 20c

Very good, bluish white to pink airy daisies blooming at least 2 months, 5 ft., HP.

BOLUSANTHUS

—speciosus. BOLO-1. Pkt. 50c

Rhodesian Wisteria. Tree 15-20 ft., deciduous, pendant racemes of purple-blue flowers.

BOMBAX (BOM bace)

Silk Cotton Tree. Large digitately divided leaves and very showy flowers in clusters; tender, for the southern gardens or greenhouse.

—malabaricum. BOMX-1. Pkt. 30c

The red or scarlet, rarely white, flowers are over 6 in. long, in clusters near the tips of the branches; very showy large tree.

BOUGAINVILLEA

(boo-gin-VIL-ee-ah) Strong growing shrubs grown in greenhouses in N. but in Fla. and Cal. they make showy outdoor climbers; very to grow, sunshiny, with large clusters of flowers.

BRACHYCOME (brak-i-KOH-me)

(Swan River Daisy). Herbaceous annuals and perennials with generally branching stems and solitary or loosely clustered heads of daisy-like flowers.

—iberidifolia. Mixed BRAK-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Covered throughout the summer with star-shaped blooms in white and blue; 12 in. tall, graceful plants, fine for beds, border or rock garden, HA.

BRIZA (BRY-zah)

(Quaking Grass). Ornamental grasses grown mainly for bouquets, drying or for specimen plantings. They are easily grown from seed. There are several small annuals and perennials, and called Quaking Grass on account of the spikelets trembling in the lightest breeze. They are especially valued dried for use in bouquets. Sow seed early in spring in average good garden soil.

—gracilis. BRIZ-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

—maxima. BRIZ-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

Annual, 18-in. tall.

—minima. BRIZ-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c

Annual, slender and graceful, 6-in. tall.

BRODIAEA (broh-di-EE-ah)

Hardy on west coast and in S. They can also be grown in the N. in rock gardens by careful protection. They are excellent for naturalizing, the flower is delicate, loose umbels of pretty funnel-like flowers in spring and summer, 6 inches to 3 ft. tall, thrive in any soil not too heavy or wet and dislike rich manure or fertilizer but do best in sunshine.

—californica. BORD-2. Pkt. 50c

Large blue flowers, full sun, 6"-8". HP.

—capitata. BORD-3. Pkt. 50c

Earliest of all the species, April-May, light blue compact heads; sun or light shade, heavy to light soils, 6"-12". HP.

—coronaria. BORD-4. Pkt. 50c

The most beautiful of the Brodiaceae; this special strain has 5-15 upright gentian blue lily-like flowers to a stem; a rarity; heavy clay loam, full sun or very light shade, 6"-12" tall, HP.

—douglasii. BORD-1. Pkt. 20c

Stiff stems about 2 ft. high with royal blue flowers; an excellent cut flower. Prefers a mildly acid soil in sun or part shade; sub-zero hardy. It produces few seeds and bulbs are hard to find.

—hendersoni. BORD-7. Pkt. 50c

Very choice species, flowers in heads striped brown, sun or half shade, light to heavy loams with humus; rock garden, 4"-6" tall, HP.

—ixoides. BORD-8. Pkt. 50c

Soft yellow flowers in June, 6", HP.

—pulchella. BORD-6. Pkt. 50c

Flowers in erect heads, clear blue, sun, heavy to light loams, 12"-15". HP.

—Brodiacea Blend. BORD-9x. Pkt. 35c

Made up of all species, including all those listed and a fine list for those wanting to try out this fine genus.

BROMELIA (broh-MEE-li-ah)

Tropical American perennials with long stiff leaves with spines along edge set in a snowy basal rosette; flower stem 4 ft. tall with flat heads of bloom at top; GH plants in the N. requiring rich loam and plenty of rotted manure, water sparingly in winter.

—columbian species. BROM-1. Pkt. 50c

Seeds come from Columbia.

BRUCKENTHALIA

(bruk-en-THAL-ya)

A single species, very closely related to the Heaths and needing same treatment.

—spiculifolia. BRUC-1. Pkt. 40c

A tiny evergreen shrub with bright pink bells in late summer, very attractive in RG, 6", HP.

BUCHNERA

(buk-nEE-ah)

Butterfly Bush. Deciduous or half evergreen shrubs or trees belonging to the Loganiaceae Family, and only a few are hardy in the North; they grow rapidly and are free bloomers. They are easily grown from seed and there should be much interest in growing hybrids from them. Start them in frames for the first year.

—asiatica. BUDD-2. Pkt. 30c

Hardy shrub or small tree which can be flowered inside in winter from spring-sown seed; 6" drooping panicles of extremely fragrant white flowers.

—globosa. BUDD-1. Pkt. 30c

(Orange Ball). Handsome half-evergreen shrub from Chile standing a few degrees of frost striking in bloom with the long stalked round heads of orange yellow flowers, 15 ft.

—coccinea. BUDD-2. Pkt. 50c

A large tender shrub native of the Himalayas and said to be the most beautiful of all the Buddleias, having dense spikes of purple or crimson flowers with white eye, TF, to 20 ft.

—farri. BUDD-4. Pkt. 25c

Gray flannel leaves and great lilac-like clusters of lavender stars with golden eye; loves hot dry locations, very fragrant, not quite hardy in the N.

—intermedia. BUDD-3. Pkt. 30c

A hybrid with slender 20" racemes of violet flowers; roots are winter-hardy N. 3-6 ft.

BULBINELLA (bul-bi-NEL-ah)

Perennial plants of Lily family native of New Zealand and S. Africa having fleshy tuberous roots, grass-like leaves and yellow or white flowers in dense clusters of bare stalks. Plant in spring in sheltered place in the border or RG, not hardy in the N.

—hookeri. BULB-1. Pkt. 50c

Bright yellow flowers in 10" racemes, 2 ft. tall.

BUPHTHALMUM

(beuf-THAL-mum)

(Ox-Eye). Showy composite plants, perennials, 3-4 ft. tall, with large rather coarse leaves and yellow flowers. Easy culture, requiring a dry sunny position, they are useful for bold effects toward the back of the perennial border. Sow seed early in Spring when they usually flower.

—Campfire. CALN-2. Pkt. 10c

(Senation). Large brilliant orange with scarlet sheen, somewhat open centers; very good.

—Corniche d'Or. CALN-3. Pkt. 10c

Golden yellow.

—Frilled Beauty. CALN-4. Pkt. 10c;

Double orange flowers with frilled petals.

—Lemon Queen. CALN-5. Pkt. 10c;

Pretty sulphur-yellow flat headed variety.

—Orange King. CALN-6. Pkt. 10c;

Large lavender cups with black spot at band of petals, flowering in early spring;

the easiest and most permanent of the genus in the East; thrives in heavy woodland soils in sun or half shade; rock garden plant, 4" high, HP.

—Radio. CALN-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Double, quilled petals, orange scarlet.

—Orange Sunshine. CALN-8. Pkt. 10c;

a spray of white flowers, 9", HP.
—*fragilis*. CAMP-6. Pkt. 15c
A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.
—*gaganica*. CAMP-7. Pkt. 15c
Elegant dwarf trailer, flowers blue, HP.
—*hirsuta*. CAMP-28. Pkt. 50c
Pale blue flowers, hairy foliage, dwarf trailer, HP.
—*hybrida* Abundance. CAMP-30.
Pkt. 40c
Very free flowering hybrid with lilac-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.
—*imperialis*. Mixed. CAMP-37.
Pkt. 25c
A pyramidal growth with upright flowers with colors rich and varied; these should be tried, HB, 2½ ft.
—*incurva*. CAMP-57. Pkt. 50c
Biennial, 1½ ft., white flowers, for RG, from S. Rhodesia.
—*lactiflora*. CAMP-26. Pkt. 35c
—*latifolia*. CAMP-32. Pkt. 30c
Very large blue flowers in abundance, indigenous to England, HP, 2 ft.
—*alba*. CAMP-33. Pkt. 30c
A pure white variety of this fine border plant, HP, 2 ft.
—*lactiflora*. CAMP-48. Pkt. 35c
—*latifolia macrantha*. CAMP-49. Pkt. 35c
A gorgeous species with great clusters of rich purple bells as large as those of C. medium; very fragrant and floriferous, eventually spreading into wide sheets but not invasive; fine border plant for sun or light shade, early summer, 3 ft., HP. From Anatolia, a fine form.
—*longystola*. CAMP-55. Pkt. 50c
Border plant; branching spikes of large violet bells with protruding styles, very handsome. HB, 18".

—*macrantha*. CAMP-61. Pkt. 35c
—*persicifolia*. CAMP-38. Pkt. 25c
(Peach-leaved Bellflower). The most beautiful of the perennial sorts, violet-blue flowers in June-July in profusion; separate plants in early fall or spring for a vigorous growth, HP, 2 ft.
—*alba*. CAMP-27. Pkt. 30c
A beautiful white form of this species, 2-3 ft. stems, June-July.
—*Princess Royal*. CAMP-38P. Pkt. 25c
A beautiful deep blue variety, especially nice.
—*Poscharskiana*. CAMP-41. Pkt. 30c
Spreading habit with sprays of lovely pale blue flowers, July, 4", HP.
—*pseudo*, *Raineri*. CAMP-42. Pkt. 35c
This is a charming little plant with large open purple-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.
—*punctata*. CAMP-58. Pkt. 50c
Perennial, 1 ft., white spotted pink bells for RG, from S. Rhodesia.
—*rotundifolia*, *Olympica*. CAMP-15.
Pkt. 25c
(Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1 ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.
—*sartori*. CAMP-61. Pkt. 50c
(*C. calaminthifolia*). Prostrate growing monomorphic species with white bloom, 1".
—*speculum* gr. fl. CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c
—*tubinata*. CAMP-45. Pkt. 40c
Erect cup-like flowers of violet-blue; a neat dwarf habit, HP, 6 inches.
—*palida*. CAMP-46. Pkt. 40c
Pale blue form with large and conspicuous flowers, HP, 3 inches.
—*grandiflora*. CAMP-44. Pkt. 50c
Very distinct dwarf species with pale blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.
—*thyrsoides*. CAMP-56. Pkt. 50c
A rather dwarf species for the rock garden or front of the border, easily grown; unique in color and appearance, with crowded spikes of straw-yellow bells; self-sows where happy. HB, 1 ft.
—*trachelium album*. CAMP-59. Pkt. 50c
Perennial, 3 ft., white bells, for border or wild garden, from S. Rhodesia.
—*Rock Garden Species*, Mixed. CAMP-47. Pkt. 50c

An English grown strain of species useful for rock gardens and walls, HP, 9 inches.

CANDYTUFT..... See *Iberis*.

CANNA (KA-nah)

Tropical summer flowering plants of the Banana Family growing from thick fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both their tropical appearing foliage and their brilliantly colored flowers. Range from 2½-10 ft. tall, in the N. they must be handled as tender annuals. Grown from seed, which should be started early indoors in Feb. or March. File a small notch in the hard shell of the seed and then soak it in warm water over night. Interesting new kinds can be raised from seed.

C. FLACCIDA:
—*cozy*. CANA-1. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved sorts, in finest mixed, vivid pinks, yellows, orange and reds.

CAPSICUM (KAP-si-kum)

Pepper. Under this heading are listed mainly the ornamental Peppers; the vegetable or garden Peppers are listed in the vegetable list. They are all grown as annuals in the U. S., require warm temperature, sun and fairly rich soil.

—*miniature*, Mixed. CAPS-1. Pkt. 20c
Small ornamental fruited type especially grown as a pot plant in the GH for the holiday trade.

CARICA (KAR-i-kah)

Tropical tree-like herbs of which the Pawpaw is a member.

—*cundinamarcensis*. CARI-1. Pkt. 50c
A Columbian species.

CARDIOSPERMUM

(*kahr-di-oh*-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annual and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quic growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

—*helicacabum*. CARD-1. Pkt. 10c;
oz. 40c
(Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)

(Plumeless Thistle, *Silybum*). Vigorous robust, spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

CHRYSANthemum

(kris-AN-the-mum)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants, with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classed under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border sorts, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marguerites and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ANNUALS:
Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed sown in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are fine for mass flower effect and should be thinned to 1-2 ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM:
CARINATUM: The popular Painted Daisy, plants 2½ ft. well branched, flowers 3-in., all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUM BURRIDGEANUM: CHRY-1. Pkt. 10c;
1/4 oz. 25c
Pure white petals zoned rich brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.

CHRYSANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM DOUBLE FRINGED: CHRY-35.
Pkt. 20c
Beautiful English mixture of improved hybrids in double flowers, HA, 2½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CHAMELEON: CHRY-2. Pkt. 10c;
1/2 oz. 25c
Golden chamois, scarlet and yellow zone, 2½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ECLIPSE: CHRY-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
Shading from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM NIVELLI: CHRY-16. Pkt. 10c;
Rich golden yellow, 20-in. tall, HA.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MERRY MIXTURE: CHRY-4X. Pkt. 10c;
A new blend of extremely gay tricolors.

CHRYSANTHEMUM WHITE QUEEN: CHRY-36. Pkt. 20c
Pure white flowers with a pale lemon zone, HA, 2½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SINGLE MIXED: CHRY-19. Pkt. 10c;
1/2 oz. 25c
A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30-in. tall.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM:
—*Golden Glory*. CHRY-37. Pkt. 20c
A charming new English single variety, deep canary-yellow, central disk in same color, pretty, HA, 3 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM GOLDEN GEM: CHRY-38. Pkt. 30c
A very pretty dwarf double variety, very free flowering and a fine one for pot culture, beds or for cutting, HA, 1 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM DOUBLE GOLDEN CROWN: CHRY-5.
Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c
Has attractive silver green foliage and bright butter-yellow flowers, 2½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM DOUBLE MIXED: CHRY-6. Pkt. 10c;
1/2 oz. 25c
40-in. tall. Extra choice mixture.

CHRYSANTHEMUM BRIDAL ROBE: CHRY-14. Pkt. 15c
Pkt. 15c
—*Snowball*. CHRY-15. Pkt. 15c
A highly recommended new variety of a dwarf compact growth bearing profusely all thru summer its lovely, large, fully double, white flowers as its name implies. Excellent for border or cutting, HA, 10-in. tall.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SEGETUM:
—*Eastern Star*. CHRY-17. Pkt. 10c
Bright yellow flowers with dark centers, 2-3-in. across, 1-ft., HA.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ELDORADO: CHRY-40. Pkt. 20c
Color deep canary-yellow with black center, pretty, HA, 1½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MORNING STAR: CHRY-41. Pkt. 20c
Large yellow flowers with black centers, HA, 1½ ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ZEBRA: CHRY-18. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful hardy annual, flowers striped and blotched.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:

Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely even after killing frosts. If given well drained locations and some winter protection, they are hardy most anywhere, or they can be carried over in the cold frame. Easily grown from seed from which they bloom the second year.

CHRYSANTHEMUM AUTUMN SKY HYBRID: CHRY-9. Pkt. 25c
Many will have near double flowers in pink, coral, peach, strawberry, old gold, primrose suffused with bronze, apricot, maroon, coppery tones, velvety amaranth, mulberry, light to dark yellows, bronze overlays and buff to gold. Crosses of the Azaleumum with the Koreans, named varieties of the harder and brighter Hortifoliums, Rubellums and the delightful Arctic Hybrids, with also varieties from the Koreans. Sown in late Autumn, outdoors, or at the very earliest in the spring, they will flower the first season and continue for years.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ARCTIC HYBRIDS: CHRY-7. Pkt. 25c
(Arctic Daisies). True Chrysanthemums of fullest winter hardiness. Single flowers in varied brilliant colorings.

CHRYSANTHEMUM KOREAN HYBRIDS: CHRY-8. Pkt. 25c
Saved from Hebe, Caliph, Daphne, Mars, Sequoia, Ceres, Vulcan, Apollo, and others of like values, including many of the later introductions.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MINIATURE MIXED: CHRY-1. Pkt. 20c
Small ornamental fruited type especially grown as a pot plant in the GH for the holiday trade.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CARICA (KAR-i-kah)

Tropical tree-like herbs of which the Pawpaw is a member.

—*cundinamarcensis*. CARI-1. Pkt. 50c
A Columbian species.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CARDIOSPERMUM

(*kahr-di-oh*-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annual and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quic growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

—*helicacabum*. CARD-1. Pkt. 10c;
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(Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

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CHAENACTIS

Western Composites with heads of white or yellow flowers, easily grown, good border plant.
douglasii. CHAE-1. Pkt. 20c
 Bride's Bouquet. Biennial, native of Mont., white flowers, summer blooming, 1-2 ft. tall.

CHEIRANTHUS (ky-RAN-thus)

Perennials, many ranking amongst the showiest. The Wallflower belongs to this genus. Cheiranthus hybridizes with Erysimum, which may be of interest to those interested in producing hybrids. The Siberian Wallflower is Erysimum asperum.
clillonii. CHER-4. Pkt. 15c
 Siberian Wallflower. Bright orange, selected stock of large flowers, HP.

—wensis. CHER-1. Pkt. 15c
 (Winter Wallflower). A hybrid of bushy form, flowers primrose change to mauve, for indoor blooming, HA.

—linifolius. CHER-2. Pkt. 10c
 (Alpine Wallflower). Pale lilac, HA.

CHENOPODIUM

(kee-no-POH-di-um)

A few species are ornamental and some used for greens and herbs. They are easily grown in ordinary soil.
mexicana. CHEN-1. Pkt. 15c
 Feather Geranium. Graceful green "ostrich plumes" or cut flower effects; decorative and pleasingly aromatic, effective annual edger.

CHILOPSIS (ky-LOP-sis)

—linearis. CHIL-1. Pkt. 25c
 Desert or Flowering Willow. Native of Texas to Calif. and Mexico. A deciduous shrub or tree to 20 ft. bearing narrow leaves to 1 ft. long and handsome crimped, trumpet-shaped flowers, lilac colored with 2 yellow stripes inside, borne in short terminal racemes.

CHIRITA (ki-REE-ta)

Very rare and little-known relatives of Gloxinia and Streptocarpus, with trumpet-shaped flowers of pink, blue, purple, or pale yellow. They should be given the same treatment as Gloxinia or Streptocarpus although it is possible that some species, coming from very high altitudes, may be fairly hardy. They should be tried by all admirers of gesneraceous plants, and will probably be useful for hybridizing, as well as for their beautiful flowers.
—species. CHIR-1. Pkt. 40c
 Come to us undescribed, and without name, from India, but certainly worth growing.

CHRONIA

—transvaalensis. CHIN-1. Pkt. 50c
 Flowers borne on slender stems; bright pink, plant 2½ ft., very pretty. Fine for marshy ground or pond, summer.

CHrysopsis (kris-OP-sis)

(Golden Aster). Daisy-like plants with yellow flowers on 1-3 ft. plants, at home in the dry sunny part of wild garden. Hardy perennials.

—falcata. CHSO-3. Pkt. 50c
 This is recommended highly as a rock garden perennial, with silvery gray foliage and pretty yellow flowers, HP, 1½ ft.

—mariana. CHSO-2. Pkt. 25c
 Large Aster-like flowers in a pretty rich yellow, blooming Aug.-Nov., HP, 1½ ft.

—villosa. CHSO-1. Pkt. 25c
 Golden Aster. Yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

CIMICIFUGA (sim-i-SIF-eu-gah)

Tall growing herbaceous perennials with long wands of very small white flowers and very useful in the back of the hardy border or semi-shaded spots in the wild garden. Belongs to the Buttercup Family; easily grown from seed and best in rich moist soil.

—racemosa. CIM-1. Pkt. 30c
 (Black Snakeroot, Cohosh). A hardy showy plant best in moist soil and partial shade, flowers in long racemes of white, flowering in June or July, handsome foliage. Sept. to severe frost. 4-5 ft. HP.

CINERARIA (sin-e-RAY-ri-ah)

(Bot. Senecio Cruentus) They are strictly greenhouse plants, altho perennials, and are grown mainly as winter flowering pot plants, new stock is grown each year. Seed is best sown April-June but also till Sept. for later flowers; soil sandy loam, containing 1/3 leaf mold. Pot up seedling as soon as large enough and keep moist and cool. Liquid manure is beneficial AFTER buds appear. Other species will be listed under Senecio, which see.

—Hybrid gr. fl. Multiflora nana, Mixed. CIN-1. Pkt. 50c
 Dwarf compact plants producing masses of small flowers in a showy color range in self colors. Claimed to be the best pot plant.

—Multiflora Maxima, Berlin Market. CIN-2. Pkt. 50c
 Larger flowers and plants somewhat higher than C. multiflora nana but as rich flowering and showing the same good display of colors, 15-in. tall.

—multiflora nana. CIN-7. Pkt. \$1.00
 A very fine English grown strain in self colors, GP, 1 ft.

—stellata. CIN-6. Pkt. \$1.00
 Star Cineraria. Very pretty small star-shaped flowers in immense heads, colors much varied and very nice for cutting, GP, 3 ft.

—grandiflora. CIN-5. Pkt. \$1.00
 A splendid English grown strain with very large flowers and fine form, in beautiful colors, dwarf habit and compact plant; first quality in every way and unsurpassed, GP, 1 ft.

—Sister's Rainbow Mixed. CIN-3. Pkt. 50c
 Hybrid gr. fl. large flower heads on compact plants in a lovely color range.

—maritima, Diamond. CIN-4. Pkt. 25c
 Very fine edging plant; pure white leaves and heads of yellow flowers, 2 ft. HP.

NOTE: Greenhouse growers.

The Cinerarias marked GP* are all of the very highest quality for greenhouse growing and cannot be excelled; and as soon as seed can be gotten through from Germany, we also expect to have some of the finest strains grown there.

CIRSIUM (SUR-si-um)

Plumed Thistle. Rank growing prickly plants with purple, yellow, and white flowers in heads; easily grown and useful for bold effect in the wild garden.
—occidentale. CIRS-1. Pkt. 30c
 Pure silver foliage and scarlet flowers; a beautiful subject; full sun in gritty, stony neutral soils, 2 ft., HP.
—candidissima. CIRS-2. Pkt. 50c

CISTUS (SIS-tus)

Rock Rose. Low upright shrubs native of the Med. Region, belonging to the Rock Rose Family. Bears a profusion of showy flowers but hardly only up to the central South; grown in full sun, dry light soil with lime present. The flowers are like large single roses; start plants in pots and transplant when young and do not prune much.

—ladaniferus. CIST-1. Pkt. 40c
 Gum Cistus. Well known beautiful shrub, white-purple spots, HSH, 3 ft.

CLARKIA (KLAHR-ki-ah)

(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings. July-Aug. If flowers are cut in bud they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May; where plants are to grow, the seed can be started as early as Jan. Indoors, setting plants out 9-12-in. apart.

C. ELEGANS:

The commonly grown species, has smooth reddish stems and grows under favorable conditions as high as 3 ft. and more under glass. Many new varieties are being introduced both double and single, hardy annuals.

—Enchantress. CLAR-3. Pkt. 20c
 Double salmon-pink, large pretty flowers.

—Firebrand. CLAR-4. Pkt. 20c
 A brilliant copper-scarlet variety.

—Gloriosa. CLAR-5. Pkt. 20c
 A distinct break in color, a bright crimson.

—Illumination. CLAR-6. Pkt. 20c
 An outstanding variety, flowers orange mingled with rose.

—Mrs. Langtry. CLAR-7. Pkt. 20c
 Very popular variety.

—Orange King. CLAR-8. Pkt. 20c
 Bright orange-scarlet, brighter than Vesuvius.

—Purple Prince. CLAR-9. Pkt. 20c
 Fine rich purple flowers, very double, EXTRA.

—Rosy Morn. CLAR-10. Pkt. 20c
 A very pretty double salmon-rose variety.

—Scarlet Queen. CLAR-12. Pkt. 20c
 Most brilliant double variety, either for beds or for cutting.

—Double Mixed. CLAR-1. Pkt. 10c
 —elegans, Douk'. Finest Mixed. R-13x. Pkt. 15c

—pulchella, alba. CLAR-2. Pkt. 10c
 Lower growing than C. Elegans, and more slender leaves. This is a white variety.

—lachryma-jobi. COEL-1. Pkt. \$1.00
 Flowers 6-10 in., opening at one, white with brown lip fringed with green.

COIX (KOH-iks)

A genus of tall broad leaved grasses.

—lachryma-jobi. COIX-1. Pkt. 15c
 (Job's Tears). Altho a perennial it is generally grown as an annual, not standng through northern winters. Plant seed in early to mid-May in open ground. They grow 4-5 ft. tall; the seeds hang in clusters. If cut before seed is too ripe the grass makes fine dried ornamental grass; the seeds also can be used as beads.

—COEL-1. Pkt. \$1.00

Flowers 6-10 in., opening at one, white with brown lip fringed with green.

COLCHICUM (KOL-ki-kum)

Autumn Crocus or Meadow Saffron. Not related to the true Crocus as the flowers look alike. They form clumps, are hardy, and when established flower for years, blooming in the fall. Not hard from seeds.

—deodreri. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c
 —giganteum. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c
 Mauve Meadow Saffron. Bulb, 8-12", for RG or naturalizes in grass.

COLEUS (KOH-lee-us)

Tender annuals grown only for their beautiful foliage effect; growing them from seeds is fascinating as the seedlings vary greatly in foliage design. Used for bedding and edging as well as pot plants. Sow seeds in flats indoors and transplant out when weather becomes warm; for best color grow in sun.

—Avalon Strain. COLE-1. Pkt. 20c
 The coloring more varied and brilliant markings of salmon, apricot, bright pink, rose, cream, carmine, bronze, purple and copper.

—Glory of Vichy. COLE-2. Pkt. 20c
 Large leaves with lovely color blend in apricot and copper shades.

—Brocade Strain. COLE-5. Pkt. 25c
 Leaves particularly large, colors rich and dark like old brocade; velvety effect.

—German Hybrids. COLE-8. Pkt. 25c
 The best German strain obtainable; very choice strain.

—Pyrenean Giant. COLE-3. Pkt. 20c
 Large robust plants; excellent for bedding, in lovely colors.

—Striped Empel. COLE-4. Pkt. 20c
 Vigorous grower, leaves striped with green, white, yellow and brown.

—Rainbow Mixture. COLE-6X. Pkt. 20c
 Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above offers.

—Prize Strain Mixed. COLE-7. Pkt. 50c
 An English grown strain, large leaves in dark apricot; rose and copper shades, HHP*, 3 ft.

—CLEM-16. Pkt. 50c

CLEM-16. Pkt. 50c
 —columbianum.

Try this trailing purple Clematis with vine Honeysuckle (Lonicera Ciliosa) on a shaded wall 10-15 ft., June.

—cristata. CLEM-10. Pkt. 20c
 Grows well in damp places. Climber, HP.

—douglasii. CLEM-1. Pkt. 25c
 Urn-flowered Clematis. Blue flowers, 1-2 ft. tall.

—ligusticifolia. CLEM-3. Pkt. 20c
 Vigorous climber with panicles of many inch-wide white flowers.

—macropetala. CLEM-12. Pkt. 40c
 Slender climber with exquisite blue flowers, very hardy, from England.

—serratifolia. CLEM-14. Pkt. 25c
 Globular yellow flowers 2" across in late summer followed by plumy seed heads; germinates quickly and blooms 2nd season and somewhat invasive from suckers, very hardy, climber, 10 ft. The name here is uncertain.

—CLEM-5. Pkt. 35c

A low climber with large 4-petaled bell-like flowers of white, very early in Spring; will climb over dwarf shrubs or can be allowed to trail over ledges in the rock garden, 6 ft., HP.

—sibirica, alba. CLEM-6. Pkt. 40c
 Rampant climber, a proportion coming white from seed, HP.

—CLEM-15x. Pkt. 40c

So many have asked for a mixed packet of these pretty climbing plants that we have combined all those listed above, with others not listed, so that you can grow them all for observation. They will make a beautiful sight on a long fence and the matured plants can be easily identified.

CLEMATOPSIS

—stanleyi. CLTP-1. Pkt. 50c
 Shock Headed Peter. A very attractive S. Rhodesian herbaceous plant of the Amanita family with drooping white anemone flowers, 4-5 ft., sun, drought resistant.

—Great Pink. CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c
 Spiked Flower. Easily grown from seeds in May, which germinate quickly. Thin plants to 2-ft. apart, height 4-5 ft., best as border subject and most desirable flower for bold clumps of color in the background planting. June to frost; may be also used as a hedge.

—Great Pink. CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c
 Flowers rich rose not turning to white; easy culture and blooms for months, 5-ft.

—lutea. CLEO-3. Pkt. 15c
 Tall blossoms in golden orange, unusual coloring and very decorative plant, 5 ft. tall, flowering from June into fall, annual.

—Pink Queen. CLEO-2. Pkt. 10c
 Clear soft pink and as flowers age turn to a pleasing apple blossom color, very attractive.

—CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c

Planted in rock garden, sun, dry soil, 4-5 ft. tall, flowers in summer, annual.

—CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c

Planted in rock garden, sun, dry soil, 4-5 ft. tall, flowers in summer, annual.

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Planted in rock garden, sun, dry soil, 4-5 ft. tall, flowers in summer, annual.

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—CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c

Planted in rock garden, sun, dry soil, 4-5 ft. tall, flowers in summer, annual.

—CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c

Planted in rock garden, sun, dry soil, 4-5 ft. tall, flowers in summer, annual.

—CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c

Planted in rock garden, sun, dry soil, 4-5 ft

that may be in too small a quantity to list; a gem of a collection for those wanting the different species of Crocus.

—*tommasinianus*. CROC-2. Pkt. 50c
Bulb, 4", for RG, white and mauve, Jan-Feb., naturalizes itself rapidly.

CROTALARIA

(kroh-tah-LAY-ri-ah)

(Rattlebox). Herbs and shrubs having Sweet Pea-like flowers and swollen pods. Best grown from seeds which must be soaked in warm water.

—*alata*. CROT-1. Pkt. 25c
Mottled bronzy leaves and rose-pink flowers followed by brilliant red "May Apples." From the Himalayas, but fully hardy in the N. and happy in light shade. For a choice spot in the woodland or shaded rock garden, 1 ft. H.P.

—*refusa*. CROT-2. Pkt. 20c
(Golden Sweet Pea). Showy annual bush plant with many upright, spire-spikes of glossy golden yellow pea-like flowers, marked bronze-brown on wing reverses.

CRUCIANELLA

(kroo-shan-EL-ah)

(Crosswort). Annual and perennial plants, many of which are grown in the rock garden.

—*stylosa*. CRUC-1. Pkt. 20c
Rock garden plant, in light soil and partial shade, while a perennial it is usually grown as an annual; prostrate habit and light growth, bearing round heads of small, deep pink flowers.

CRYPTANTHE (krip-TAN-the)

(Cryptantha). Slender plants of the Forget-me-not Family, annual and perennial, with racemes of yellow or white Forget-me-not flowers; not common in American gardens. They are suitable for sandy, sunny exposures in the rock garden.

—*sheldoni*. CRYPT-1. Pkt. 30c
This comes to us from India and we are sorry not to have any exact description, but it is recommended.

CUPHEA (KEU-fe-ah)

Tropical and sub-tropical plants grown mostly in greenhouses in the N. and outdoors in the S. Easily grown from seed as tender annuals.

—*Butterfly Hybrids*. CUP-1. Pkt. 15c
At a distance the plants seem to be covered with gay fluttering butterflies. Colors lavender, white, lilac, rose, pure pink, rose purple, crimson and the most intense fire scarlet; this is one of the better annuals, 2-ft.

—*lanceolata*. CUP-2. Pkt. 15c
Quite different from the Hybrid, flowers having two upper petals of velvety black maroon and the four smaller lower petals of bright crimson; a very attractive annual.

—*miniatia Vermilion*. CUP-3. Pkt. 15c
Mexican species with brilliant vermillion flowers, 1 ft., H.P.

CURCULIGO (kur-KEU-li-goh)

Tropical plants of the Amaryllis Family. Palm-like dwarf plants and very useful plants in the warm greenhouse, standing dense shade; thrive in mixture of fibrous loam, old cow manure and sand.

—*capitulata*. CURC-1. Pkt. 50c
Formerly C. recurvata. Dark green leaves 3 ft. long; the most popular species and makes fine pot plants, of palm-like appearance.

CYANANTHUS

Himalayan plants of the Bellflower Family having frail, almost prostrate stems, tiny leaves and in late summer quite large cup-flowers, each with five spoon-shaped lobes. Mostly blue with a few less desirable yellow species. They like cool rich soil, in half shade, in the East. Fleshy rooted, they die down entirely in the winter and start growth in late spring. Not difficult when once established but often fail to come thru the first winter especially if transplanted while small, best left in the seed-pot for at least a year; a wonderful rock garden plant for northern gardens.

—*lobatus*. CYAN-1. Pkt. 50c
One of the best with quite large blue flowers at the end of 6 in., nearly prostrate stems set with tiny triangular leaves.

CYCLAMEN (SIK-lah-men)

The large flowered Cyclamen of the florists is C. persicum. It requires 15-18 months from seed. It is strictly a greenhouse flower.

—*europaeum*. CYCL-1. Pkt. 40c
Small rose-purple flowered species, it blooms in Aug. in rock gardens and is hardy even in Canada.

—*neapolitanum album*. CYCL-2. Pkt. 50c
Red-purple and white, autumn flowering and a good hardy species, H.P., 4 inches.

C. persicum giganteum:
These are the greenhouse Cyclamen. The strains and varieties we offer are the very best and most reliable.

—*White Wonder*. CYCL-6. Pkt. 50c
The largest and most free flowering white variety yet produced.

CYNOGLOSSUM

(sin-oh-GLOS-um)

(Hound's Tongue). So called from the shape of their leaves. Annuals and biennials.

—*amabile*, Pink. CYNO-1. Pkt. 10c
(Chinese For-Get-Me-Not). A pretty pink flowered variety in this hardy annual, 2-ft.

—*Dwarf Firmament*. CYNO-2. Pkt. 10c
Dwarf compact blue variety, 15-in. tall.

—*furcatum*. CYNO-4. Pkt. 20c
Hairy leaved, 1-3 ft. high with numerous blue Forget-me-nots in clusters; perennial.

—*jinifolium*. CYNO-5. Pkt. 20c
Upright sprays of white Forget-me-nots like little pearl buttons; an easy annual for sunny locations. Venus' Navelwort.

—*nervosum*. CYNO-6. Pkt. 50c
Good border plant; arching stems bearing a profusion of pure blue forgetmenots in early summer; easy and long-lived; somewhat similar to Anchusa, but more refined. H.P., 1-2 ft.

CYPHOMANDRA
—*betacea*. CYPH-1. Pkt. 50c
Goosberry tomato from Colombia.

CYPRIOPEDIUM

(sip-ri-PEE-di-um)

The Lady Slipper Orchid, including some of our loveliest wild orchids, as well as very beautiful greenhouse species. The latter are among the most easily grown of all orchids and are particularly suited to culture by the amateur. As with all orchids, careful attention must be given to the young seedlings, but once started their demands are less exacting. See Orchids.

—cordingerum.

CYPR-5. Pkt. 50c

—insigne.

One of the finest of the greenhouse sorts, with brown to clear yellow flowers; very free blooming.

—insigne x Fairreanum.

CYPR-2. Pkt. 75c

A hybrid between the two species, the latter from Assam which has rather small flowers with purple veined white sepals and green lip, flushed red and veined purple. Interesting variations may be expected among the seedlings. Greenhouse culture.

—villosum.

CYPR-3. Pkt. 75c

Very glossy brown flowers, purple at base, edged with white; greenhouse culture.

—giganteum.

CYPR-4. Pkt. 75c

CORNUS (KAUR-nis)

Dogwood. Ornamental shrubs and small trees found in temperate regions, mostly deciduous and are very ornamental. The foliage is handsome and in some species very colorful in the fall. They all have very pretty flowers. Thrives in most any soil, either in shade or open situations. It is best to sow seeds in the fall, although success may be had on early spring planting.

Bunchberry. Grows 6-in. tall, a good ground cover for partly shaded areas. White flowers, June-July.

CUCUMIS (KEU-keu-mis)

A genus of tender vine-like plants of which the cucumber and the melon are commonly grown in the vegetable garden; however, those listed here are grown as ornamental plants, usually for their ornamental fruits. None of them will stand frost and they can be started indoors, usually in berry boxes, the same as you would start melons for the garden.

—dudaim, var. orodatis-imus.

CUCU-1. Pkt. 20c

The Dudaim Melon. Grown for its marbled, highly fragrant fruits. This variety especially fragrant.

CYTISUS (SIT-i-sus)

Broom. Attractive shrubs belonging to the Fabaceae family. Some are hardy in N; require full sun exposure and wind, preferring poor soil and perfect drainage.

—decumbens.

CYT-2. Pkt. 50c

(C. humifusa). Genista prostrata. Prostrate to 8", flowers yellow in May-June, native of S. Europe.

—"Porlock".

CYT-1. Pkt. 50c

Hybrid of C. fragrans x C. monspessulana; golden flowers and very fragrant; large shrub in mild climates, standing up to 10 degrees of frost.

DABOECIA (da-boh-EE-si-ah)

In a cool cellar or cold frame, where germination takes place in the spring of the second year, sometimes the third. The seed should be rubbed free of the pulp. This may sound difficult but if placed in a corner of the cold frame, the pot plunged to its top and covered with glass, it is easy.

—polifolia alba.

DAB-1. Pkt. 50c

The Connemara Heath. This is a white form, H.S., 2 ft.

—hybrida azorica x polifolia.

DAB-2. Pkt. \$1.00

This is a fine hybrid of Mr. Porter's offered here for the first time; it is the longest blooming Heather and in one mild season was actually in flower in late Dec. 6-12" tall, pink to deep rose, May-Sept.

—purpurea.

DAB-3. Pkt. 50c

1-2 ft., June-Sept., lavender.

DAHLBORG DAISY, see Thymophylla

DAHLIA (DAL-yah)

Growing Dahlias from seed is interesting and fascinating, the surprise of new colors and forms makes it a very popular flower grown from seeds. If seed is planted early indoors, flowers can even be had the first summer, and in most cases even from seed planted outdoors the middle of May. Set plants in the garden when all chance of frost is past, about 2-3 ft. apart. The strains we offer are of the highest variety. Both American and European seed is now offered. Of course, the tubers should be lifted early in the fall and stored indoors till spring.

—purpurea.

DAB-3. Pkt. 50c

1-2 ft., June-Sept., lavender.

DAHLIA (DAL-yah)

A lovely new form of the dwarf single type which blooms in 4 months from seed, 1 1/2 ft. tall.

—Coltress Yellow.

DAHL-6. Pkt. 25c

An indispensable strain for bedding, single yellow flowers, 1 1/2 ft.

—Dwarf Hybrids.

DAHL-4. Pkt. 25c

Greatly improved Unwin type; we believe this to be the best strain of Dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than 3-in. and on 12-in. stems, profusely borne the first year. Some lovely new colors are: shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terra cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender, pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, white, etc.

—Giant Flowering.

DAHL-3. Pkt. 15c

Giant flowers, the seed saved from an exhibition collection.

—Mignon.

DAHL-8. Pkt. 25c

Very large single flowers in bright colors, 1 1/2 ft.

—Paeony-flowered.

DAHL-9. Pkt. 25c

Double and semi-double flowers in enormous size, an English grown strain.

—Unwin's Dwarf.

DAHL-10. Pkt. 30c

Reselected and improved English strain having semi-double flowers, 2 ft.

—thunbergii.

CLEM-13. Pkt. 50c

Traveler's Joy. A rare Clematis from S. Rhodesia; white flowers, sweet scented, 1 1/2 in. diameter, very effective climber.

—Single Varieties, Mixed.

DAHL-11. Pkt. 25c

Seed saved from the best selected single varieties.

—Mixed Dahlias.

DAHL-12x. Pkt. 25c

Contains a large collection of all types of Dahlias and will be especially valuable for those wanting different kinds; start seed indoors in Feb. or March for early results and in many cases flowers the first season.

CYPHOMANDRA

CYPH-1. Pkt. 50c

Goosberry tomato from Colombia.

PIONEER SEED COMPANY, DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN

DELPHINIUM

Under this heading are listed the perennial species; the annuals are listed under Larkspur. Delphiniums are probably our most popular flower, especially in the better planned gardens. They really are very easily grown; fine plants require air circulation, rich light alkaline soil and good seed strains. Locate in the garden so that they have some protection from the strong winds, give space between plants, not closer than 2-ft., and if you want them for cut flowers only, plant in 3-ft. rows, with plants 2 1/2-ft. apart in the row. A light sprinkling of agricultural lime, with well rotted manure is best for the soil; after plants have become established a mulch over the soil is fine. Usually the plants can be cut back after flowering and a second bloom will result, a light dressing of well rotted manure at this time will benefit the plants. The best time to plant seed is about Aug. 1st, when new crop seed can be had and the plants will reach sufficient size to make the proper size for blooming the following summer; however, seed can be sown anytime from early spring to Sept. The handling of the seedlings and plants is the same as with any regular sowing. You will find that the varieties and strains of those we offer are the very best obtainable, regardless of the price. Those using quantities of seed for plants, etc., should write us for quantity quotations, which will depend upon the time of ordering and available seed supply;

DIERAMA (dy-e-RAY-moh)

Bulbous plants of S. Africa belonging to the Iris Family. Grown outdoors in mild climates or in cool greenhouses. Like all S. African bulbs they do best on the west coast. The seed can be started in flats and handled in the cold frame until large enough to put in outdoor beds.

—pendula. DIER-2. Pkt. 25c
Narrow leaves, lilac flowers on 4 ft. stems.

—Hybrids. DIER-3. Pkt. 20c
—pulcherrimum. DIER-1. Pkt. 25c
Reddish purple flowers, tall and slender habit, HP, 4 ft.

DIMORPHOTHECA

(dy-mor-fo-THEE-kah)

(African Daisy). Hardy annuals 1-2 ft. for sunny locations, blooming from early summer till frost; daisy-like flowers in ray and disc types, excellent for low beds and in rockery, especially for late color in the fall. In Cal. and Fla. and other mild states it is planted in the fall for winter flowers.

—aurantiaca. Orange Improved. DIM-1. Pkt. 10c
Deep pure orange-gold, 1 ft.

—Golden West. DIM-7. Pkt. 20c
(Fairy Bells). A genus of pretty perennials.

—hybrids. DIM-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Containing all colors, pure white to red and bluish, including lemon, sulphur and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish yellow and pale salmon rose, 1 ft.

—Special Mixture. DIM-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 70c
Containing all varieties of this species.

—calendulacea, Lemon Queen. DIM-10. Pkt. 20c
Lemon colored flowers with blue-black central zone, pretty, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.

—berberiae. DIM-8. Pkt. 25c
S. African annual with blue and white flowers, HHA, 2 ft.

—pluvialis ringens. DIM-4. Pkt. 15c
White with blue ring.

—sinuata. DIM-5. Pkt. 20c
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed. DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

DISPORUM (dy-SPOH-rum)

Fairy Bells. Genus of liliaceous perennials plants of Lily Family with drooping white or yellowish flowers found in woods. The flowers are followed by attractive red or yellow berries. Very lovely in the wild garden, especially. Similar to Solomon's Seal.

—oregano. DISP-1. Pkt. 20c
Creamy white flowers, 2 ft. tall.

DODECATHEON

(doh-de-KATH-e-on)

Shooting Star, American Cowslip. Small American perennial plants of Primrose Family, basal leaves and nodding Cyclamen-like flowers in rounded clusters. Flowers are white, rose or purple with reflexed petals. They grow naturally in half shaded woodland or rather damp mountain meadows, thus should be given moist, rich soil in partial shade in rock or wild garden or naturalizing, all with good drainage.

—hendersoni. DODE-3. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of all the species with large heads of pale lavender to crimson flowers; easily grown in the less arid parts of the rock garden, sun or part shade; heavy to light woodland soils, 4-6" tall, HP.

—radicatum. DODE-2. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. smooth light green leaves, pink or rose-red flowers on stout stem, 2 ft. tall, May-June, a fine one for a cool wet place in the garden; blooms of 6 in.

DOLICHOS (DOL-i-kos)

Rapid annual climbers, 10 ft. or more with Wisteria-like flowers of red or white followed by attractive pods; do not transplant. HHA.

—Chinese. DOLC-1. Pkt. 10c
A new type.

—lablab. DOLC-2. Pkt. 15c
(Hyacinth Bean). Violet flowers, HHA, vine.

—lignosus. DOLC-3. Pkt. 15c
(Australian Pea Vine). Tender annual with smaller leaves, rosaceous or white flowers, useful trellis vine. In the South it is evergreen, in the North start in pots.

—Soudan. French Purple. DOLC-4. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved vine with purple flowers.

—Mixed Dolichos. DOLC-5X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

DOUGLASIA (dug-LAS-i-ah)

Small alpine plants of Primrose Family and differing from Primulas and Androsace mainly in having a branching growth. Flowers yellow or rose, solitary and in somewhat rounded clusters, suitable for rock garden. Plant in pockets of well drained soil which must not be allowed to entirely dry out.

—leavigata. DOUG-4. Pkt. 50c
DOUG-1. Pkt. 35c
Moss. Native of Mont. difficult unless suited to soil, but there hardly is anything better if it does well, prefers scre or wall, 2 in. tall, April, pink flowers.

Compact cushions covered in early spring by abundant bright rose-pink flowers on one inch stems; hardy perennial.

—vitaliana. DOUG-2. Pkt. 25c
A choice and easy RG plant, the only European species; perfectly flat mats of tiny rosettes of grey leaves, covered in early spring with relatively large golden flowers; likes sun and gritty soil. HP, 1".

DRABA (DRAY-bah)

Small tufted hardy annuals and perennials, useful in the R.G. and having a neat habit. Flowers early, best in porous soil and sun.

—cizoides. DRAB-5. Pkt. 50c
An easy rock garden species; deep green rosettes 1" or more across; yellow flowers, HP, 3".

—paysoni. (saximontana). DRAB-3. Pkt. 50c
A minute western species for crevices in sun, or for planting among the choicest small rock plants; compact grey rosettes 1/2" across in small mats; yellow flowers, HP, 2".

—polytricha. DRAB-4. Pkt. 50c
Recently introduced and still very rare, for stony soil in the sunny RG; elegant soft woolly rosettes and unusually large yellow flowers. HP, 2".

DRACAENA (drak-SEE-nah)

Ornamental plants with brilliant and often variegated foliage belonging to the Lily Family. They are tropical plants and ordinarily grown in greenhouses. Dr. cordyline is the most common and sold as Dracaena. Grow in rich soil, plenty of heat and moisture to promote a quick growth. Good light is required during winter for bright colors. Dracaena seed requires several months or nearly a year to germinate and should have warm house treatment.

—Indian species. DRAC-2. Pkt. 50c

Hardy tropical foliage plant with colored foliage and very useful as a decorative pot plant; requires warm house treatment.

—indivisa. DRAC-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c

(Properly Cordyline indivisa). The hardest of the group, sword-like green leaves, 2-3 ft. tall, used much as centers for baskets, window boxes, etc.

DRACOCEPHALUM

(dray-koh-SEF-ah-lum)

(Dragonhead). Hardy annuals and perennials with blue, purple or white flowers borne in whorls in the axils of the leaves or in spikes. They make pretty groups in moist shady places in the border. Easily grown from seeds. If in an exposed hot position the flowers are fleeting.

—moldovicum. DRPH-1. Pkt. 15c

Hardy annual, a charming variety with blue and white flowers in long leafy racemes; do not plant in a hot exposed position, 1 ft.

—Special Mixture. DIM-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 70c

Containing all varieties of this species.

—calendulacea, Lemon Queen. DIM-10. Pkt. 20c
Lemon colored flowers with blue-black central zone, pretty, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.

—berberiae. DIM-8. Pkt. 25c
S. African annual with blue and white flowers, HHA, 2 ft.

—pluvialis ringens. DIM-4. Pkt. 15c
White with blue ring.

—sinuata. DIM-5. Pkt. 20c
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed. DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

DISPORUM (dy-SPOH-rum)

(doh-de-KATH-e-on)

Fairy Bells. Genus of liliaceous perennials of Lily Family with drooping white or yellowish flowers found in woods. The flowers are followed by attractive red or yellow berries. Very lovely in the wild garden, especially. Similar to Solomon's Seal.

—oregano. DISP-1. Pkt. 20c
Creamy white flowers, 2 ft. tall.

DODECATHEON

(doh-de-KATH-e-on)

Shooting Star, American Cowslip. Small American perennial plants of Primrose Family, basal leaves and nodding Cyclamen-like flowers in rounded clusters. Flowers are white, rose or purple with reflexed petals. They grow naturally in half shaded woodland or rather damp mountain meadows, thus should be given moist, rich soil in partial shade in rock or wild garden or naturalizing, all with good drainage.

—hendersoni. DODE-3. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of all the species with large heads of pale lavender to crimson flowers; easily grown in the less arid parts of the rock garden or for a sunny spot in the wild garden; flowers yellow, about 3/4 inch across in broad branching sprays; leaves are quite attractive, HP, 2 ft.

—radicatum. DODE-2. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. smooth light green leaves, pink or rose-red flowers on stout stem, 2 ft. tall, May-June, a fine one for a cool wet place in the garden; blooms of 6 in.

—lablab. DODE-1. Pkt. 15c
(Hyacinth Bean). Violet flowers, HHA, vine.

—lignosus. DODE-3. Pkt. 15c
(Australian Pea Vine). Tender annual with smaller leaves, rosaceous or white flowers, useful trellis vine. In the South it is evergreen, in the North start in pots.

—Soudan. French Purple. DODE-4. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved vine with purple flowers.

—Mixed Dolichos. DODE-5X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

DOUGLASIA (dug-LAS-i-ah)

(doh-de-KATH-e-on)

Rapid annual climbers, 10 ft. or more with Wisteria-like flowers of red or white followed by attractive pods; do not transplant. HHA.

—Chinese. DOLC-1. Pkt. 10c
A new type.

—lablab. DOLC-2. Pkt. 15c
(Hyacinth Bean). Violet flowers, HHA, vine.

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—lignosus. DOLC-3. Pkt. 15c
(Australian Pea Vine). Tender annual with smaller leaves, ros

EMILIA (e-MIL-i-ah)

(Tassel-flower, Flora's Paintbrush). Annual and perennial plants of low, neat habit native of the tropics. The slender stems are tipped by small, rayless, many colored flower heads surrounded by soft, white bristles resembling tiny paint brushes. Grow in sunny places, July-frost. Treat as half hardy annuals. Formerly listed as *Cacalia*.

—*sagittata lutea*. EMIL-1. Pkt. 15c. Popular annual garden species, to 1½ ft. with yellow flowers in loose clusters.

—*coccinea*. EMIL-2. Pkt. 15c. Same but with red flowers.

—*Mixed*. EMIL-3X. Pkt. 15c. Exceedingly gay flowers that seem to have been dipped in paint of vivid red, yellow, others in golden orange with red dominant, 1½ ft.

ENKIANTHUS (en-ki-AN-thus)

Hardy deciduous shrubs of the Heath Family, native of Asia. Attractive, upright growth with whorled branches; long slender clusters of nodding flowers in spring, showy and suggest the common name, Necklace-bush. Thrive in moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold; easily grown from seed.

—*himalaicus*. ENKI-1. Pkt. 25c. Shrub or small tree useful either as a specimen or with other shrubs; bright red young shoots and leaves of red and yellow bells; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn; fairly hardy. HS, 20 ft.

—*campanulatus*. ENKI-2. Pkt. 50c. Tall shrub with pendulous bell-shaped flowers, yellowish veined with red of unusual appearance; most brilliantly colored shrub in fall.

EPIDENDRUM (ep-i-DEN-drum)

Epiphytic Orchid from tropical Am. Same culture as Cattleya.

—*Columbianum*. EPID-1. Pkt. \$1.00

EPIGAEA (ep-i-JEE-ah)

Spring blooming Trailing Arbutus, attractive, native to U.S. The best method to get it established is from seed, requiring rich acid, peaty soil and in shade. It is associated with Hemlocks. Likes a moist place.

—*asiatica*. EPIG-1. Pkt. 50c. A very rare species from Japan, said to be much easier to grow than the native one, and with larger flowers. HP, 2"."

EPILOBIUM (ep-i-LOH-bi-um)

Willow-herbs. A large genus of plants and sub-shrubs of the temperate regions and belonging to the Primrose Family. The leaves are willow-like, thus the common name Willow-herb. They are very easy to grow, most of the species being especially adapted to the wild garden or winter side, a few are fine border plants. Flowers are small, white, pink or yellow and long fruit pods or capsules.

—*amplectans*. EPIL-2. Pkt. 40c.

—*augustifolium*. EPIL-1. Pkt. 25c. Fireweed. Native to the northern section of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5 ft. tall, June.

—*rigidum*. EPIL-3. Pkt. 90c. A very rare and hard to find rock garden perennial, a most beautiful clump with large 1 inch vivid rose-pink flowers, and growing in mats 4" high; found in rock crevices.

—*epicrion*. EPIL-4. Pkt. 40c. A large 1 inch vivid rose-pink flowers, and growing in mats 4" high; found in rock crevices.

—*hybridum*. ERAN-1. Pkt. 40c. Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers, 3" tall, HP.

ERANTHIS (e-RAN-this)

Winter Aconite. Small, tuberous-rooted hardy perennials of Buttercup family; bright buttercup-like blooms and whorls of shiny leaves in early spring with the Snowdrops; half shade, leafy soil, HP.

—*hyemalis*. ERAN-1. Pkt. 40c. Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers, 3" tall, HP.

EREMURUS (er-e-MEU-rus)

(Desert Candle, Foxtail-lily, Giant Asphodel). The hardiest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 8-ft. and clothed for half its length in close-set starry blooms, lasting for several weeks. Becoming more popular both in border and as florist flower. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

—*Finest Mixed*. EREM-1. Pkt. 20c.

—*himalacicus*. EREM-2. Pkt. 35c.

Very hardy pure white variety with very long spikes, HP, 5 ft.

—*hybridus*. EREM-3. Pkt. 60c.

Wallace's famous strain of English grown Eremurus, HP, 6 ft.

—*robustus*. EREM-4. Pkt. 50c.

A fine species with rose colored flowers, HP, 3 ft.

—*Elwesianus*. EREM-5. Pkt. 50c.

A splendid new form of *E. robustus*, larger in all parts, HP, 10 ft.

ERICA (ER-i-ah)

One of the Heathers, evergreen shrubs very attractive for mild sections, needle-like leaves, requires lime free soil, some are hardy in the N. with some protection. They also make beautiful pot plants, using fibrous peat and coarse sand.

—*australis*. ERIC-14. Pkt. 50c.

A Spanish species, not too hardy; rose purple bells in spring, in long sprays, HHS, 3-8 ft.

—*cineraria alba*. ERIC-6. Pkt. 50c.

June-Aug., white flowers, 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*cineraria atrosanguinea*. ERIC-5.

Pkt. 50c. Blood-red flowers, July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*cineraria Rose Queen*. ERIC-4. Pkt. 50c.

A twisted and much branched little shrub with beautiful rose colored flowers in July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*alba*. ERIC-12. Pkt. 50c.

Pure white variety, flowering Feb.-April, 4-6".

—*Springwood White*. ERIC-9. Pkt. 50c.

Has long sprig, Jan.-March, 6-9" tall.

—*vivellii*. ERIC-8. Pkt. 50c.

Lavender-red flowers, Feb.-March, 6-8" tall.

—*Mixed*. ERIC-11. Pkt. 50c.

Pink to red, 6-12", Dec.-March.

—*praecox rubra*. ERIC-10. Pkt. 50c.

Pretty deep red, Nov.-Jan., 4-6" tall.

—*stricta*. ERIC-13. Pkt. 50c.

Pink flowers, June-Oct., 3-5 ft. tall.

—*mediterranea alba*. ERIC-2. Pkt. 50c.

A tall form with white flowers from the

well known Porter collection, 2-3 ft. tall, Feb.-April.

—*mediterranea alba*. ERIC-3. Pkt. 50c. A dwarf form from the Porter collection, 6-12" tall, white flowers blooming in Feb.-April.

—*mediterranea W. J. Rackliff*. ERIC-1.

Pkt. 50c. This is a large white flowered type, flowering in Jan.-March, 1-1½ ft. They do very well in the South.

—*umbellata*. ERIC-15. Pkt. 50c.

ERIC-7. Pkt. 50c. (Erica veitchii). Known also as Spike-heath. White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

—*veitchii*. ERIC-4. Pkt. 25c.

ERIC-7. Pkt. 50c. (Erica veitchii). Known also as Spike-heath. White flowers, Dec.-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

—*speciosus hybrida* gr. fl. ERIC-9. Pkt. 25c.

Very pretty, HP.

ERIC-4. Pkt. 25c. Has feathered gray foliage, pale lavender flowers, 2-in. tall.

—*cinnamomea*. ERIC-3. Pkt. 20c.

Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue, 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

—*coulteri*. ERIC-2. Pkt. 20c.

Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

—*multiradiata rosea*. ERIC-10. Pkt. 25c.

Rose color, fine for cut flower, HP.

Flowers many rayed.

—*glabellus*. ERIC-5. Pkt. 25c.

Pale blue flowers and smooth foliage, one of the best of taller species and fine

ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, and a few are grown in the rock garden. Easily grown from seed.

—*angustifolium*. HELI-10. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow leaves. Everlasting, foliage white, flowers yellow, HP.

—*speciosus* hybrida gr. fl. ERIC-9. Pkt. 25c.

Very pretty, HP.

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Pale blue flowers and smooth foliage, one of the best of taller species and fine

ERITHRINA (er-i-THRY-nah)

Coral Tree. Thorny trees of the Pea Family, grown in the open in the South, they are easily grown from seed. They have attractive flowers.

—*nana compacta*. ERYS-5. Pkt. 20c.

Saffron-yellow colored flowers on compact dwarf plants making them a very desirable dwarf variety.

—*Golden Bedder*. ERYS-3. Pkt. 15c.

A new, very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft. tall.

—*Elatum*. ERYS-4. Pkt. 25c.

Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers, 12-18-in. tall, April-June.

—*linifolius*. ERYS-6. Pkt. 25c.

Lilac, annual.

—*peroiskianum*. ERYS-2. Pkt. 15c.

(Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

—*teres*. EXAM-1. Pkt. 50c.

EXOCHORDA

—*ex-soh-KAUR-dah*

Pearl-bush. Hardy deciduous shrubs belonging to the Rose Family and native to Asia. Grow best in rather light soil, a sunny location. The flowers resemble some of the Spireas and they are among the most attractive spring flowering shrubs. They are easily grown from seeds.

—*Wilsoni*. EXOC-1. Pkt. 35c.

Best of the group with large white flowers, HSh, 10 ft.

FALLUGIA (fal-OO-ji-ah)

Ornamental woody plants cultivated for their pretty white flowers at the tips of the branches and attractive heads of feathery-tailed fruits; deciduous, hardy to Mass.; well drained soil, warm sunny position, like lime.

—*paradoxa*. FALL-1. Pkt. 25c.

Only species of this genus, belonging to Rose Family. Low spreading deciduous shrub with white flowers, later attractive heads of feathery-tailed fruits; hardy to Mass.; requires a well drained limestone soil, warm position, easily grown from seed.

—*Wilsoni*. EXOC-1. Pkt. 35c.

Best of the group with large white flowers, HSh, 10 ft.

FARSETIA

—*FRITILLARIA (frit-i-LAY-ri-ah)*

A genus of bulbous plants of the Lily Family with drooping bell-shaped flowers, often checkered in greenish, purple or brown. While they are usually grown from bulbs, there is a great deal of added pleasure in growing them from seed. The soil should be rich. Seed can be started any time during the first half of the year.

—*acmopetala*. FRIT-1. Pkt. 50c.

This species bears one or two quite large flowers of olive-green and purple, above short basal leaves; rare and handsome, 1½ ft., HP.

—*cirrhosa*. FRIT-2. Pkt. 25c.

Flowers 1-2-in. greenish, drooping bell-shaped flowers.

—*gracilis*. FRIT-16. Pkt. 40c.

GAULTHERIA

(gawl-THEE-ri-ah)

Evergreen woody plants of the Heath Family having rather small white, blue, red or black flowers. Most species are quite dwarf, some even prostrate, and are suited to the rock garden or the front of evergreen plantings; all are very desirable and very popular with collectors of ericaceous plants. The native Wintergreen is *G. procumbens*. Give the same treatment as Heaths and Rhododendrons; sandy peaty soil with plenty of moisture, best in light shade. Most species are not fully hardy in the North and must have protection.

—hookeri. **GAUL-1.** Pkt. 50c

A rare species from the Himalayas, apparently not in cultivation here as yet. The seed was just received from our collector in India.

—trichophylla. **GAUL-2.** Pkt. 40c

Flowers bell-shaped, $\frac{1}{4}$ " across with 5 lobes in rosy red, calyx 5-lobed.

—Shallon. **GAUL-3.** Pkt. 50c

GAURA (GAU-rah)

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

—lindheimeri. **GAUR-1.** Pkt. 15c

Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)

Old time favorites for flowering in the greenhouse or for bedding outdoors during the summer; they have narrow leaves in varying forms mostly covered beneath with dense white woolly hairs; colors range from white, then orange and yellow to scarlet, beautifully spotted at the base of the petals; sandy loam with humus, a sunny location suits them best.

—longiscapa. **GAZ-2.** Pkt. 50c

—splendens Mixed. **GAZ-1.** Pkt. 20c

Hardy perennial, its trailing habit makes it a good rockery plant; flowers bronze, red, orange, yellow, cream, and white with brown and yellow spots at the center; flowers first summer and also a favorite in the cool greenhouse, 12-ft.

GEISSORHIZA

—furva. **GEIS-1.** Pkt. 50c

—secundus. **GEIS-2.** Pkt. 50c

GENISTA (je-NIS-tah)

Broom. Deciduous and half evergreen shrubs, closely allied to *Cytisus*, ornamental with showy yellow or white flowers and well suited for dry sandy soils in mild climates, especially on sunny banks; most are not real hardy in the North.

—prostrata. **GNIS-1.** Pkt. 30c

A charming dwarf shrub for RG or sunny bank; makes a dense low mat, with light yellow pea flowers, HS, 3".

—sagittalis. **GNIS-2.** Pkt. 50c

GENTIANA (JEN-sham)

All require good drainage and resent hot weather. Best started from seed which should be as fresh as possible, seeds are very small and usually slow to germinate. Some of the finest blues are found in the group and the plants are so beautiful and interesting that they will repay the trouble taken to grow them. We might suggest that you may place your order in advance for delivery as the fresh seed comes in Some come from India.

—acaulis. **GENT-11.** Pkt. 35c

Perhaps the most sensational of all RG plants, and in cool climates may be used as edging; small tufts of leaves topped with enormous blue trumpets; likes rich soil in sun or light shade; seedlings flower in 3 years, HP, 4".

—dahurica. **GENT-7.** Pkt. 60c

A rare and distinct species having dark blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—decumbens. **GENT-12.** Pkt. 35c

One of the easier species, for RG; prostrate branches and clusters of purple trumpets, HP.

—farri. **GENT-16.** Pkt. 50c

Plant with ascending, many branches bearing beautiful funnel-shaped sky-blue flowers.

—quadriifolia. **GENT-4.** Pkt. 25c

Dwarf plant bearing numerous stray blue flowers.

—Rochelli. **GENT-8.** Pkt. 25c

A strong growing species with clusters of blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—septemfida. **GENT-9.** Pkt. 30c

Fine blue flowers on stems up to 10". Set with pairs of leaves at short intervals; blooming in July-Aug. HP.

—sikkimensis. **GENT-10.** Pkt. 50c

One of the easiest species making mats of many shoots up to 6 inches tall. Flowers are rather tubular, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across, blue with white throat.

—stylophora. **GENT-6.** Pkt. 50c

A tall species, sometimes 6 ft. with leaves up to a foot in length and 5 inches across; flowers are widely funnel-shaped and up to 2 inches in length and straw-yellow. A very stately plant for the shady border, in rich soil; it may be slightly tender in the North.

—tongolensis. **GENT-3.** Pkt. 25c

A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

—Mixed Gentian. **GENT-15X.** Pkt. 20c

Contains all the varieties and species listed, as well as others.

GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)

The Geranium of the florist and the common house plants are listed under *Pelargonium*; here under this list are the true Geraniums, mostly hardy plants. They have mostly lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers of many colors, usually under $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch but sometimes as large as $\frac{1}{2}$ -inches. They are excellent for the border and the rockery and do well in any good soil; some are well adapted for naturalizing.

—anemonifolium. **GERN-6.** Pkt. 50c

Very handsome foliage, tall, rose-pink flowers for mild climates; 2 ft., HP.

—armenum. **GERN-8.** Pkt. 25c

A fine border plant, robust grower with dark red flowers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., HP.

—collinum. **GERN-4.** Pkt. 50c

A very variable species that in its best forms is almost equal to the incomparable *G. farinari*. Leaves are small, deeply cut, and borne singly on stalks 3-4 in. long; flowers should be about 1 inch across and may be purple or even crimson; easy in the sunny rock garden and well worth trying.

—napalense. **GERN-2.** Pkt. 25c

A fine border plant, robust grower with

A straggling plant found on banks and bearing small pink flowers.

—pratense. **GERN-7.** Pkt. 15c

Perennial to 3 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ " purple flowers.

—album. **GERN-5.** Pkt. 50c

A very hardy form of the wild English Cranesbill, large pure white flowers and a good border plant, 2 ft., HP.

—sanguineum. **GERN-3.** Pkt. 15c

Rounded plant 8 inches tall, 5-7 lobed leaves and reddish purple flowers.

—lancastriense. **GERN-9.** Pkt. 40c

Pink Crane's Bill. 6" tall, flat perennial for RG.

—psitacinus. **GLAD-4.** Pkt. 50c

A wild species from South Rhodesia and collected from the brightest red flowers. This should be of special interest.

—tristis. **GLAD-2.** Pkt. 50c

Large very sweetly scented flowers of yellowish white with a fluff of purple at center; fairly hardy but in the North should be grown as a pot plant; valuable, possible, for breeding fragrance into Glads.

—Mixed Hybrids. **GLAD-7.** Pkt. 25c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-1.** Pkt. 50c

It is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-3.** Pkt. 50c

A dwarf form with wine-red flowers.

—var. **GLAD-5.** Pkt. 50c

A dwarf form with wine-red flowers.

—var. **GLAD-6.** Pkt. 50c

A deep salmon-pink species from S. Rhodesia, lovely, 3-4 ft., likes wet feet.

—var. **GLAD-8.** Pkt. 50c

Pure primrose yellow blooms, July-Aug., 2 ft., sow in spring and treat as you would the regular glads.

—var. **GLAD-9.** Pkt. 50c

Pink Crane's Bill. 6" tall, flat perennial for RG.

—var. **GLAD-10.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-11.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-12.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-13.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-14.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-15.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-16.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-17.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-18.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-19.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-20.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-21.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-22.** Pkt. 50c

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—var. **GLAD-23.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-24.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-25.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-26.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-27.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-28.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-29.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-30.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-31.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-32.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-33.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-34.** Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—var. **GLAD-35.** Pkt. 50c

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—Italian White. SUN-13. Pkt. 25c
Cucumerifolius selection with flowers pure or creamy white or rarely soft primrose; brown centers.

—T&M Strain. SUN-14T. Pkt. 25c
This is an English grown strain of these fine hybrids, a striking strain in yellow flowers with broad zones of red, HA, 3 ft.

—Excelsior Hybrids. SUN-14. Pkt. 15c
Miniature type, bronze, brown and red shades zoned.

—Stella. SUN-16. Pkt. 15c
Miniature type, large flowered, golden yellow with dark centers, 5 ft.

—Orion. SUN-17. Pkt. 15c
Yellow flowers with twisted petals, 4-6 ft.

—Sun Gold. SUN-18. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c
Large, densely double, 100%, brilliant golden yellow flowers like giant Chrysanthemums, 5 ft. tall. They are fine for bouquets.

MINIATURE TYPES (Cucumerifolius):
These grow about 3-4 ft. tall with pretty miniature flowers, 2-3 in. across and in pretty shades; plant about 1 ft. apart in border.

—Mixed Sunflowers. SUN-20X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c
Contains seed of all types and colors including those listed above and many others.

HELICHRYSUM (hel-i-KRY-sum)

(Strawflower): The main flower used for drying, hardy annual, best in a rich loamy soil, start seeds indoors for early flowers or plant directly in garden early in spring; flowers are shiny, stiff, 2-1/2 in. in white, yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender. Can be used for cut flowers or for drying. The flowers should be cut when partly open, dried slowly in a cool shady place, heads downward; we offer an improved strain, 2-1/2 ft. tall.

H. Bracteatum monstrosum: The most popular type, large flowers, fully double and showing no yellow disk flowers in the center.

—Crimson. HELI-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c

—Fireball. HELI-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c

—Golden Globe. HELI-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c

—Violet. HELI-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c

—Yellow. HELI-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c

—Formula Mixture. HELI-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c; 4 oz. \$4.00

Hand made blend in the proper color proportions, not a cheap mixture of the unsaleable colors.

—argyrosphaerum. HELI-8. Pkt. 50c
Procumbent herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, pink or white gold centered rose buds; yellow plant for Rock Garden, drought resistant.

—pachyrrhizum. HELI-9. Pkt. 50c
Dwarf slender woolly plant and with close set woolly leaves; deep pink bracts. From S. Rhodesia.

HELIOPSIS (hee-li-OP-sis)

Hardy perennials with yellow Sunflower-like heads 2-1/2 inches across and plants 5 ft. tall. Seeds sown outdoors even in dry soil and open, exposed locations will produce flowers the second year; they are good cut flowers.

—scabra, major. HELO-1. Pkt. 10c
Golden yellow flowers.

HELIOTROPE

Half hardy and greenhouse plants, which, because of their pleasant fragrance and attractive flower clusters of blue and purple shades, have long been a garden favorite. Will grow in sun or shade, easily grown in any good soil, summer plants can be potted for winter use. Start seeds indoors early and set out only when all danger of frost is over.

—Souvenir. HTOP-1. Pkt. 20c
Bishop's violet, large flowered.

—Marina. HTOP-2. Pkt. 20c
Lavender-blue variety, Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Valencia. HTOP-3. Pkt. 20c
Rosy bishops-violet. Lemoine's Giant strain.

—Olympia. HTOP-4. Pkt. 20c
Dark violet-blue, French.

—King of the Blacks. HTOP-5. Pkt. 20c
Especially dark colored strain.

HELIPTERUM (hee-LIP-ter-um)

Grown mainly for winter bouquets or everlasting; it is one of the daintiest in the annual group of flowers and easily grown from seed, which are generally sown outdoors early in the spring when the soil is in condition or they can be started indoors for earlier flowers. Plants 1-2 ft. tall, and space plants 6-12 in. apart in the row.

—sanfordi. HLI-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
(Humboldtianum). Small flowers in clusters making balls 1-1/2 in. across, color deep rich golden yellow with the outer bracts having a greenish tinge; cut when buds are open, strip off the leaves, and hang in a shady place for drying, they retain their color for years.

HELLEBORUS (HEL-ee-bor-us)

Perennial fibrous-rooted plants, hardy and bloom in earliest spring and even mid-winter. Seeds are slow to germinate, 6-8 months.

—corsicus. HELLE-2. Pkt. 35c
Winter or early spring flowering with green spotted flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—corsicus. HELLE-2. Pkt. 35c
Flowers green and brown, Feb.-Mar., 1-1/2 ft., for shady border, HP.

The Lenten Rose which flowers in early spring and similar to the Christmas Rose but with flowers of various shades of pink, red, brown and often mottled; very handsome.

—orientale. HELLE-6. Pkt. 60c
Mauve and green flowers, Jan-Mar., 15" tall, for shade border, HP.

—Deep Shades. HELLE-3. Pkt. 75c
—Pink and Whites. HELLE-4. Pkt. 50c
Selected strain.

—foetidus, var. Olympicus. HELLE-5. Pkt. 40c
The flowers are green, sometimes bordered with bright purple; blooms in late winter or early spring, 1 ft., HP.

—hospes. HELE-2. Pkt. 20c
Very early, flowers yellow with brown disc, HP.

—Lenten Rose, Select Hybrids. HELLE-7. Pkt. 50c

—niger, Hybrids. HELLE-1. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored diverse foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and

summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

HEMEROCALLIS

(hem-er-oh-KAL-is)

A genus of mostly tuberous-rooted perennials called Day lily. The growing of them from seeds is a very interesting pastime much as is the case with Dahlias, etc. The new colors and forms resulting are of interest to the flower gardener.

—Indian Hybrids. HEME-2. Pkt. 50c
This is one of the finest strains of Day Lilies to be had. Seed saved from the finest collection of named varieties in rich mixture of colors in yellow, cream, orange, golden, bronze, copper, crimson, pink, carmine, etc. Ready for delivery between July and Oct. Plant fresh seed and order now.

—Peerless Blend. HEME-1. Pkt. 25c
(Golden Daylily). Very hardy, perennial, easily grown from seeds, blooming freely in one year; thrives in full sun but tolerant to some shade; sow seeds very early in spring or very late in the fall; color range in this large flowered strain includes buff, lemon, orange, copper, red to maroon and coppers.

—Hibiscus, Mixed. HIBS-6X. Pkt. 15c
especially valued for showy plants in the background, 7 ft.

—Hibiscus, Mixed. HIBS-6X. Pkt. 15c
A tender shrub, very handsome; large and spreading, with large leaves and cymes of large white flowers.

—robusta. HYDR-1. Pkt. 50c
A tender shrub, very handsome; large and spreading, with large leaves and cymes of large white flowers.

—argentiana. HYDR-2. Pkt. 35c
A moderate sized shrub with large dull green leaves; flat heads of flowers 6 in. across, a very handsome plant, hardy in mild climates and a fine pot plant in the N., 6 ft.

—illotum. HIER-1. Pkt. 25c
A showy rock plant with yellow flowers and silvery leaves, HP, 1 ft.

—HIERACIUM (hy-er-AY-shi-um)

Perennial composite plants with red, orange or yellow flowers, some of which are called Hawkweed. They are easily grown from seed; those listed are all attractive and useful border or rock garden plants. The leaves are in rosettes with the flowers in heads on erect stalks.

—HOLLYHOCKS (Althaea rosea)

These are all perennial, except Indian Spring, and do their best in deep, rich, well drained soil and like a warm sunny situation sheltered from wind. Group plantings, not too large, make attractive color in the background plantings. Plant seed early, either indoors or out. We list only the very best strains.

ANNUAL VARIETIES:

—semi-double, Mixed. HOLY-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c
—Single, Finest Mixed. HOLY-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c
—Indian Spring. HOLY-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c

Free-flowering annual, semi-double rose and pink shades, 5 ft. tall.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES:

—Allegheny, Mixed. HOLY-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c
Semi-double flowers, 5 in. across.

—Begonia-Flowered. HOLY-15. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, wide petals with pretty raised centers, very showy.

—Imperator. HOLY-5. Pkt. 15c
Beautiful fringed flowers in pink to cerise salmon, 5 ft.

—Triumph, Double Mixed. HOLY-6. Pkt. 15c
Flowers are waved and fringed with a distinct branching habit; unlike the tall Hollyhocks, these will make good showy displays in small groups as bush specimens, giving 2 ft. space between plants, 5-10 in a group, 3-4 ft.

SINGLE VARIETIES:

—White. HOLY-16. Pkt. 10c
CHATER'S DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS:

These grow about 6 ft. high and make very pretty displays in the border when planted in one variety for a bright showing. We offer one of the very best strains of these beautiful flowers.

—tuberosa. HERM-1. Pkt. 50c
Widow or Mourning Iris. The outer segments of the flower are nearly black, the inner ones green, a very peculiar and attractive plant, easily grown from seed, 1-1/2 ft. tall.

—HERM-1. Pkt. 50c
A compact, upright, branching habit; unlike the tall Hollyhocks, these will make good showy displays in small groups as bush specimens, giving 2 ft. space between plants, 5-10 in a group, 3-4 ft.

—Red Emperor. HOLY-8. Pkt. 15c
—Scarlet. HOLY-9. Pkt. 15c
—White. HOLY-10. Pkt. 15c
—Yellow. HOLY-11. Pkt. 15c
—Empress Strain. HOLY-12. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00
A Holland grown strain in mixed varieties of Chater's doubles.

—Chater Blend. HOLY-13X. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00
A hand made blend of above varieties in a well balanced color combination.

—Hollyhock Mixture. HOLY-14X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c
Contains double, semi-double and single varieties, including every type.

HOMERIA

—collina. HOME-1. Pkt. 40c
Evergreen tuft of ferny leaves and prostrate stems with white and scarlet flowers, 1" tall, an alpine daisy from Morocco, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP.

—HORDEUM (HOR-de-um)

Ornamental grasses, both annual and perennial.

—jubatum. HORD-1. Pkt. 10c
(Squirrel-tail, Grass). Hardy annual, heads 4 in. long, nodding, with beards 3-4 in. long, use as an ornamental grass and if cut just after the spikes emerge from the sheath and dried, they make excellent winter bouquets, 2-2 1/2 ft.

—HOMELIA

—variegatus. HOP-1. Pkt. 10c
The green leaves are streaked and blotched white and are very decorative, seedling show considerable and interesting variations.

HUNNEMANNIA

(hun-e-MAN-i-ah)

(Mexican Tulip Poppy). Hardy perennial, doing best in sun, well drained sandy soil, survives drought. Flowers yellow, tulip-shaped, 3-4 in. across and fine for cutting, if cut just before fully open, they will last a week. Treat as an annual sowing seeds early to have flowers the first season, 20-25 inches.

—fumariifolia. HUNN-1. Pkt. 10c
—Sunlite. HUNN-2. Pkt. 15c

Improved type, semi-double canary yellow flowers; the extra row of short petals on the outside instead of the inside, very fine.

—moschata, Hybrid. HIBS-3. Pkt. 15c
(Giant Mallow Marvels). Very satisfactory perennials easily grown from seed and make a dandy addition to the hardy border. These hybrids have a fine color range, from palest blush thru pure pink to rose with snowy white and pure crimson; center eyes common, 4 ft.

—HEUCHERA (HEU-ker-ah)

Herbaceous perennials usually dwarf, compact habit of growth; June-Sept., and valuable in low border or rockery; good loamy soil, sunny position, will produce mats of deep green, sometimes tinged with white or red from which rise slender stalks bearing airy clusters of bell-shaped flowers, excellent for cutting; plant seed early in the spring. Seed germinates best warm and in light.

—glabella. HEU-1. Pkt. 20c
Western native species.

—maxima hybrida. HEU-2. Pkt. 40c
Large flowers on stiff stems in white, deep rose and bright red.

SANGUINEA: (Coral Bells). Bell-shaped flowers, 1/2 in. long with prominent coral colored calyx, colors pink, rose and red, stems 12-18 in., July-Aug. HP, 1 1/2 ft.

—Spitfire. HEU-3. Pkt. 20c
Large rich scarlet flowers, very pretty.

—splendens. HEU-4. Pkt. 20c
Vermilion colored flowers.

—hybrids. HEU-5. Pkt. 20c
Many different colored hybrids.

HIBISCUS (hy-BIS-kus)

Mallows flower in the late summer when other flowers are scarce, they like sunny positions, are quite hardy. The herbaceous group will bloom first season if started indoors very early; the genus is very large and variable. The annual kinds are very easily grown from seeds.

—Avalon Hybrids. HIBS-1. Pkt. 20c
Millaris crossed on Coccinus producing wonderful color variations, finest of all and different in every way; very hardy, color range from palest blush thru many tones of pink, then rose to reds, colors never before seen in Hibiscus; eyes are not common but are oddly rotated in deeper colors, long blooming season.

—homob. HIBS-8. Pkt. 50c
—militaris. HIBS-2. Pkt. 15c
Very hardy and rugged, making a good herbaceous hedge, sown in position; flowers bell-shaped of soft pink with rose striations, easily grown, 4 ft.

—moschata, Hybrid. HIBS-3. Pkt. 15c
(Giant Mallow Marvels). Very satisfactory perennials easily grown from seed and make a dandy addition to the hardy border. These hybrids have a fine color range, from palest blush thru pure pink to rose with snowy white and pure crimson; center eyes common, 4 ft.

—trionum. HIBS-4. Pkt. 30c
Quick growing, long blooming annual with multitudes of big ivory-toned cup-blossoms centered with golden tassels, the petals patched violet at the bases; a very pleasing addition to the flower border, HHA, 2 1/2 ft.

—manihot. HIBS-5. Pkt. 30c
(Sunset or Golden Bowl). Spectacular blooming purple-moroon; very showy, tall annual with big

Heavenly Blue. IPOM-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c (Clarke's Early Strain). Sky-blue shading golden-yellow in throat, very early.

Pearly Gates. IPOM-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.30 Vigorous, free blooming, pure white with faint creamy sheen near center.

Rose Marie. IPOM-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c Only double flowered Ipomoea, deep rose, early flowering.

Scarlet O'Hara. IPOM-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00 Dark wine red, early, attractive foliage, 3½-in. flowers.

White Magic. IPOM-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c Very early and free flowering. Large fleecy white blending to cream deep in throat, making a heavy cascade of flowers over trellis.

Red, White and Blue. IPOM-7X Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c Equal mixture of Scarlet O'Hara, Heavenly Blue and White Magic, for those wishing a red, white and blue combination.

Large-flowered Mixed. IPOM-8X Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c Blend of the above varieties.

bona nox. IPOM-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c Purple throat shading to lavender, a night flowering favorite in the moonlight garden.

dissecta. IPOM-17. Pkt. 20c Large seeded, wild Morning Glory, native of Texas, HP.

hederacea grandiflora. IPOM-19. Pkt. 15c

hederifolia or nil. IPOM-10. Pkt. 20c Ivy leaved strain, rapid growing vines, flowering in 6 weeks from seed. The source of the large flowering Japanese or Imperial forms. Colors blue, purple, pink, or rose.

striped leaves. IPOM-11. Pkt. 20c Same as above except it is a striped leaf strain, with large flowers.

lindheimeri. IPOM-16. Pkt. 20c Perennial vine with 1 inch purplish flowers, native of Texas.

limbata, h'rids mixed. IPOM-12. Pkt. 15c

imperialis, Mixed. IPOM-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c (The Japanese or Imperial Morning Glories). This strain is especially large, with a very good color selection.

nociflora. IPOM-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c (Moonflower). Black seed. They are now classified as Calonyction aculeatum. Flowers open all night and close at noon, except on cloudy days, growing to 20-feet in good soil. Tender annuals. Soak and notch seed before planting; they can be started in small pots indoors a month earlier.

White Seeded. IPOM-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

IRIS

These are easily grown from seed, the growing of which is very interesting and entertaining, especially those gardeners who have the experimental urge. The most important point in Iris is that cold instead of warmth is required in their germination; sow seeds outdoors in late fall so they will have the benefit of winter freezing. If planted in the spring use the refrigerating method as explained elsewhere; after the seeds germinate they may be transplanted most any time. Like the growing of Dahlias, Gladiolus and many other such flowers, from seeds, there is plenty of interest in their growing and the developing of new types, colors and combinations.

Alaska. IRIS-1. Pkt. 20c Dwarf blue, gathered on Kodiak Island and most likely *I. setosa* which is 18-in. tall, beautiful, deep purplish-blue flowers.

bracteata. IRIS-34. Pkt. 50c A few wide leaves and large deep yellow flowers veined brownish purple; from Oregon, 1 ft., HP.

bucharica. IRIS-38. Pkt. 75c Juno Section. White and yellow flowers, 1 ft. tall, for hot, dry part of RG.

clarkei. IRIS-11. Pkt. 25c Pretty bright blue, blotched violet, throat yellow, fine for a sunny bog garden.

Clarkie x chrysographes. IRIS-22. Pkt. 75c

This hybrid between two Asiatic species should produce very striking handsome seedlings, both parents belong to the beardless group with deep violet to red-purple flowers, 2 ft., HP. Mostly deep blue flowers results.

chrysographes rubella. IRIS-32. Pkt. 50c

Generally looked upon as by far the best form of this species; flowers crimson, dwarf habit.

chrysographes x tenax. IRIS-33. Pkt. 50c

A remarkable cross which will not come true from seed but which will produce some very fine seedlings; the parent plant has enormous frilled flowers of blue-black, heavily pencilled with gold.

chrysophylla. IRIS-16. Pkt. 50c

One of the most compact-growing of the western species and very good for the rock garden, HP.

dichotoma. IRIS-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00

(Vesper Iris). Quickest and easiest grower of the Irises, often giving a few flowers the first year from seed; flowers are fragrant, bloom thru Aug., bearing in great sprays, 4-ft. high, color range translucent lavender, creamy white to violet, purple with markings of buff, mahogany and copper.

douglasiana. IRIS-17. Pkt. 50c

Perhaps the most popular of the western Iris, varying into many delightful color forms.

foetidissima. IRIS-30. Pkt. 25c

Evergreen foliage, sun or shade, flowers bluish and variable. The brilliantly colored seeds are valued for drying for winter use.

gigantea. IRIS-28. Pkt. 25c

Especially fine things can be expected from this strain.

germanica. IRIS-35. Pkt. 50c

Seed saved from best varieties.

hookeriana. IRIS-12. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf, flower head solitary, purplish blue, blotched with darker blue.

inominatea. IRIS-36. Pkt. 50c

Yellow striped brown flowers, lime free soil, 6", for RG, HP.

kempferi. IRIS-3. Pkt. 20c

The Japanese type, the most magnificent of the entire genus. They require an acid, rich soil and abundant moisture during their growing season. This is a French strain.

kerneriana. IRIS-21. Pkt. 40c

Extremely rare and beautiful, but easy, for RG in sun or light shade; flowers mottled in various shades of purple, in June. HP, 6".

milesii. IRIS-19. Pkt. 50c Like *I. tectorum* but taller and easier; probably not real hardy in N.

missouriensis. IRIS-15. Pkt. 25c Rocky Mts. area, 15" tall, pale pink reticulated brown stripes, lime free soil or bog garden.

pumila, Mixed. IRIS-4. Pkt. 20c Dwarf growing species belonging to the bearded or *Pogonitis* group, 6-12-in. tall, blooming in April, thriving in either alkaline, neutral or acid soil, rich but not too rich soil.

ruthenica. IRIS-37. Pkt. 75c Deep blue blotched white, 6" tall, HP, lime free soil, full sun, RG.

siberica, Mixed. IRIS-5. Pkt. 15c Contains many color forms and most widely grown of the beardless forms, from which many new hybrids have been developed. Border or for water-garden.

sintenisii. IRIS-23. Pkt. 50c A grassy leaved species from the Balkans that should be easy in border or beside streams or pool, 1 ft., HP.

spuria ochroleuca. IRIS-40. Pkt. 50c

spuria, Mixed. IRIS-6. Pkt. 20c

Flowers resemble in form the bulbous Dutch and Spanish Irises. Long lasting when cut; has satiny seeds. Colors include yellow splashed whites, golden yellows, tawny, lilac, lavender and varied blues.

tectorum. IRIS-39. Pkt. 75c Evans Section. Japanese Roof Iris, HP, 1 ft., violet-blue and white.

tenax. IRIS-18. Pkt. 50c Easiest and hardest of the western species, in eastern gardens, and with exceptionally beautiful flowers of varied hue. Very dwarf and suited to the choicest rock gardens, HP.

viscaria. IRIS-22. Pkt. 75c Juno Section. Very rare type, 2 ft., HMBb, white with yellow blotch for hot dry part of RG.

Avalon Blend. IRIS-7. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00

Contains a very large number of species and we believe the best collection obtainable; for one interested in growing Iris from seed, there is in this blend species that would be difficult to secure in any other way.

Iris Blend. IRIS-10X. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Containing all types and kinds.

Vilmorin Choice Mixed. IRIS-9. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c

A blend made up by a leading French grower, and should contain many different types.

Saier's Blend. IRIS-10x. Pkt. 25c

ISATIS (Y-sah-tis)

Woody Annual, biennial and perennial plants (Crucifer Family). Erect or branching with small yellow or yellowish flowers. There are two species especially ornamental, both easily grown from seed.

glauca. ISAT-1. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, used in the border, flowers yellow in very large clusters, to 4 ft. tall.

IXIA (IK-si-ah)

S. African herbs related to Iris, producing slender spikes, small funnel-shaped flowers in bright colors. The foliage is grass-like, spring flowering and not hardy in the N. The bulbs should be planted in the fall. They are especially good for the West Coast region.

scoriosa. IXIA-1. Pkt. 50c

IXORA (ik-SOH-rah)

Warm house woody plants with showy flower clusters and evergreen foliage. It is very desirable, of easy culture with evergreen foliage; spring seedling best.

coccinea. XOR-1. Pkt. 50c

Most popular greenhouse species with white and yellowish flowers.

IXIOLIRION (ik-si-oh-LI-ri-on)

Siberian Blue Bells. Summer blooming bulbous plants with violet or blue lily-like flowers in flat heads. They are tender and bulbs must be lifted and stored indoors over winter.

montanum. IXIO-1. Pkt. 50c

For RG or border in sun, rather sandy soil; rather large bright lavender-blue stars in May; fairly early.

JACARANDA (jak-ah-RAN-dah)

Tropical American trees or shrubs of Begonia Family. Easily grown from seed and some are used as street trees in the South but in the North only as greenhouse plants.

acutifolia. JAC-1. Pkt. 35c

Sometimes listed as *J. ramosifolia*. Elegans finely cut fern-like leaves and loose clusters of large blue flowers.

JASIONE (jaz-i-OH-ne)

Annuals and perennials of the Bellflower Family with blue or white flowers borne in heads and useful in the border or rock garden; all are easy to grow in ordinary good garden soil, in sun or partial shade.

perennis. JAS-1. Pkt. 20c

Shepherd's or Sheep Scabiosa. Forms tufted rosettes or oblong leaves with globular heads 1-2" across, in pale blue. Plant 6-8" apart, 1 ft. tall, HP. Our strain is being greatly improved over the regular type. After flowering cut back for flowers in fall.

LACHNAIA

Capitatus. Small bulbous plants from S. Africa usually with 2 basal leaves, red or yellow flowers in racemes or spikes; plant in pots of rich loam in Aug., keep in cool frame till late in Nov., then remove inside with a 50° night temperature; when plant has ripened keep dry and in dark place till Aug.

glacina. LACH-1. Pkt. 50c

To 1 ft., flowers ¾" long, erect, white, red, yellow or tinged blue.

LAGURUS (lah-GEU-rus)

(Hares-tail or Rabbit-tail Grass). An annual ornamental grass, sometimes grown indoors as a pot plant and also for dry flowers in the winter, can also be used as an edging grass, 6-8-inches.

ovatus. LAGU-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c

Clump forming with soft woolly heads up to 2 in. long, 1 ft., HP.

LANTANA (lan-TAH-nah)

Shrubby plants resembling Verbenas to which they are related. They are tropical plants and natives from the Gulf States south and are fine greenhouse plants as well as for the garden. Being tender they must be started easily indoors and protected against cold and frost. Seeds are slow to germinate.

Bruant's Dwarf Hybrids. LANT-1. Pkt. 15c

(*L. camara*). Widely grown in the greenhouse and an excellent summer bedding plant. Low compact plants with pretty Verben-like flower heads in white, rose, orange, scarlet, etc. They are perennials but tender in the N.

French Hybrids. LANT-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a French strain which is claimed to be extra choice. Otherwise same as above.

LAVANDULA (la-VAN-dew-la)

Lavender. A fragrant plant grown for its sweet scent when dried; the dried flowers are used to fill sachets and to perfume clothing and linens. It is grown commercially for the production of "oil of spike" aromatic vinegar and lavender water; not being hardy it is not grown much in northern gardens and must be protected over winter by mulching with coarse material. Set plants 2-ft. apart in their permanent location, in a dry, light limey soil and full sun; in rich or moist soils they do not do so well and lack the fragrance produced in an ideal location. Formally listed as *L. officinalis* and *L. vera* annual.

spica. LAV-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 70c

A more dwarf plant than true Lavender, with whiter leaves.

Munstead Strain. LAV-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

Dwarf, deep lavender, 1-ft. a choice strain.

Vilmorin Hybrids. LAV-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

French hybrids, beautiful flowers.

LAVATERA (lav-ah-TEE-rah)

Fast growing, herbaceous annuals and shrubby perennials; the annuals are colorful with mallow-like flowers, easily grown.

The perennials are especially suited to the West Coast section and will bloom the first year with a little extra attention; do not transplant.

arborescens. LAVT-1. Pkt. 10c

LILUM

(Lily). Growing Lilies from seed has become a very popular hobby with flower growers; very fine bulbs can be easily grown from seed, sowing them in flats of good garden soil, sand and leaf mold, equal parts and covering $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; seeds may be sown anytime, the growth is mostly root growth the first year, transplant out the second and by the third year good sized bulbs may be had, with many species even blooming within a year. Some sorts germinate readily, others longer and some of the hybrids very variable. We will mark offerings with planting symbols, as follows: (A) Sow March or April, outdoors or month earlier indoors, germinate in 3-6 weeks transplant following spring to nursery row. (B) Best to start in frame or greenhouse in early spring or outdoors in the S. Germination 3-6 weeks, carry seedlings over in frame or cool house the first winter, transplanting them out in the spring. (C) April-June outdoors in well made seed bed, 2-5 months to germinate with top growth not appearing till following spring, transplant second year. (D) Plant outdoors in late fall, Nov.-Dec., in carefully prepared seed bed, germination and top growth the 2nd spring and transplant 3rd or 4th spring according to growth. (E) Usually hybrids of very variable reaction. The easy ones follow (A) or (B) and the hard ones are best under (C). Note proper culture under each variety description.

NOTE: We can supply Lily Bulbs on almost every variety, either in the spring or the fall. Ask for the special lists.

Due to the continued unsettled conditions in Europe, we may not be able to offer as large a list in seeds as we should, but each week brings in a new variety so that we hope to be able to extend the list considerably before the season is over.

All of the following Auratum offerings are from a very noted Lily hybridizer and all from the pink strain, which is a genuine mutation and not the result of hybridizing with Speciosus. This seed is of great value to those interested in high class Auratums.

—*auratum*. LILY-25. Pkt. 50c Gold Banded Lily. A truly magnificent Lily, white spotted sparsely with reddish brown, each petal banded longitudinally with yellow, July-Aug., the largest of the lilies, sometimes as much as 1 ft. across, perfectly hardy; ordinary garden soil but best with plenty of peat and leaf mold and amongst shrubs that shade the roots with fair amount of moisture. Culture C.

—*Auratum pictum*. LILY-27. Pkt. 75c

—*Auratum x rubrovittatum*. LILY-25. Pkt. 75c

—*centi-gale*. LILY-20. Pkt. 50c English cross of LIL. *centifolium* and Regale, which gives fine flowers of the Regal type, 3-5 ft., HP. Culture (A).

—*Centifolium*. LILY-30. Pkt. 50c (L. *leucanthum* var. *chlorostachys*). One of the finest of white lilies, magnificent in the border and valuable for hybridizing; long white trumpets with a green stripe down each segment, in July, 3-6 ft. Culture (A).

—*chalcidonicum*. LILY-38. Pkt. 50c

—*concolor*. LILY-34. Pkt. 50c

—*cordifolium*. LILY-39. Pkt. 25c A Japanese Lily, not real hardy outdoors in N. and usually grown in pots for winter bloom, greenish white, tubular, Aug.-Sept., stem roots, carry bulbs over winter in pots plunged in cold frame, plant in cool, well drained place sheltered from strong sun. Culture D.

We can offer seed also at \$20.00 per lb. or \$2.00 per ounce.

—*Crow Hybrid*. LILY-32. Pkt. 50c A high class hybrid from a Lily hybridizer of note.

—*dalhansonii*. LILY-38. Pkt. 50c

—*Davidii x Maxwell*. LILY-29. Pkt. 50c A hybrid of three rather similar species; flowers will probably be in red shades, with reflexed petals, 3 ft. Culture (A).

—*giganteum*. LILY-1. Pkt. 20c

In woodland, in moist loam rich in leaf mold, this magnificent lily is entirely happy and hardy. The stem is very thick and as much as 12 ft. high, with large glossy green leaves; flowers are trumpet-shaped, 8 in. or more in length, tinged green outside and striped and splashed with red-purple within. Seed is of slow germination and some time is required for plants to develop into flowering stage. Culture D.

—*gloriosum*. LILY-13. Pkt. 75c

A beautiful new German hybrid lily, 30'-60" tall, flower like L. regale, white. Highly recommended.

An indispensable species in any Lily collection, quite easy but best on heavy loam; wide-open spotted orange flowers with a green line down each petal; flowers in August, and is often called "the orange specimen." Culture (A) or (B).

—*jankae*. LILY-22. Pkt. 50c

An extremely rare species from Bulgaria, sometimes regarded as a variety of L. *Carniolicum*. The flowers are bright yellow, unspotted, Culture (D), 3 ft., HP.

—*longiflorum precox*. LILY-25. Pkt. 35c

Pure white flowers exactly like longiflorum White Queen except that this has 4-5 flowers per stem. Easy from seed, Culture B.

—*mariagen*. LILY-4. Pkt. 25c

(Turks Cap). Purple with dark brown spots, 3-1/2 ft. Culture C.

—*martagon album*. LILY-4a. Pkt. 50c

—*martagon dauricum*. LILY-24. Pkt. 30c

Moderate sized Turk's cap flowers in deep maroon, almost black; these are the easiest of the slow germinating lilies. Culture (D) is best, 3 ft., HP.

—*martagon x Hansoni*. LILY-23. Pkt. 30c

A very important group of hybrids, very hardy, vigorous and easy in most gardens; variable in color, yellows, reds and near pinks.

—*martagon album x Hansoni*. LILY-15. Pkt. 50c

The white form of L. martagon is much more easier in gardens than the colored varieties and these crosses should give especially fine hybrids.

—*macrophyllum*. LILY-5. Pkt. 25c

(Notholirion *macrophyllum*). A very rare plant, for pot or coldframe culture except in mild climates; several rose-pink funnel-shaped flowers 2" long; prefers acid peaty soil and half shade, not sunny; flowers in mid-summer. 18".

—*michiganense*. LILY-35. Pkt. 60c

—*Mrs. Backhouse Hybrids*. LILY-21. Pkt. 50c

The most famous of the Martagon Hybrids, bulbs, even seedlings are very expensive and with some patience, the gardener can obtain them with little expense from seed.

—*nepalense*. LILY-5. Pkt. 25c

Magnificent species of striking beauty, bell-shaped flowers on slender erect stems, greenish yellow outside, and soft yellow within, flushed towards the base, with

purplish black, very sweet scented, rosy. Culture B.

—*philippinense, formosanum*. LILY-7. Pkt. 25c

(Philippine Lily). White tinted green at base, 1-3 ft. Culture B.

—*regale*. LILY-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00

White, canary yellow throat, 3-6 ft. Culture A.

—*tenuifolium*. LILY-37. Pkt. 50c

A beautiful hardy lily, of easy culture, stem rooting, blooming in June; partial shade; to 2 ft. tall; small recurved flowers in sealing wax red. Coral Lily. Culture A.

—*tigrinum*. LILY-27. Pkt. 50c

Hardy, one of most popular species, orange-red spotted with deep purple, July-Aug., increases rapidly by self sown bulbs; best in friable sandy loam and peat or leaf mold, avoid droughts and strong winds, plant bulbs 5-7" deep and use 6-8 size. Easy culture. Culture A and B, slow germination.

—*tigrinum x maximowiczii*. LILY-3 Pkt. 50c

—*thompsonianum*. LILY-10. Pkt. 35c

(Notholirion). Many fragrant rose-pink flowers with deep purple centers. This and Notholirion *macrophyllum* are reasonably hardy and quite easily grown, but produce their leaves in autumn and require careful protection to prevent damage by freezing; seed germinate irregularly, a few the first spring, others not for a

—*washingtonicum*. LILY-12. Pkt. 50c

White flowers fading to pink, fragrant; suited to dry situations but requiring good drainage, not an easy lily but a lovely year, HP. 2 ft.

—*wallachianum*. LILY-11. Pkt. 25c

White flowers, large, sweet scented. Culture B.

—*willmottiae*. LILY-33. Pkt. 50c

Bright orange, sandy leaf mould, shade, 2-3 ft.

—*Lily Blend*. LILY-12X. Pkt. 25c

Containing 20 or more hardy species. Better try culture B. and C.

NOTE: We can quote on quantities of Lily seeds but due to the uncertainty of delivery we would rather you inquire first—just drop us a postal.

LIMONIUM (li-MOH-ni-um)

Statice, Sea Lavender, Sea Pinks. Common name for Statice and a highly prized flower in the greenhouse, border, rock garden and for dried flowers. As everlasting they are especially long lasting and of real value.

—*bonduei*. LIMO-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

Golden yellow flowers, 2 ft.

—*caspium*. LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c

A dwarf species suitable for the sunny rock garden, with very small leaves and branching stems bearing many pale-lilac flowers, HP. 6 in.

—*limosum*. LIMO-11. Pkt. 20c

Giant heads of silvery-gray flowers, HP.

—*latifolium*. LIMO-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 95c

Perennial with immense lavender-purple heads, best in a dry location, 2 ft. Especially valued for floral designs.

—*suworowii*. LIMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

Russian or Rat-tail Statice. Hardy annual with bright rose spikes, 30-in. tall. This is an easily grown house plant as well as for the garden, seed planted in pots plunged in cold frame, plant in cool, well drained place sheltered from strong sun. Culture D.

We can offer seed also at \$20.00 per lb. or \$2.00 per ounce.

—*Campbelli*. LILY-32. Pkt. 50c

A high class hybrid from a Lily hybridizer of note.

—*dalhansonii*. LILY-38. Pkt. 50c

—*Davidii x Maxwell*. LILY-29. Pkt. 50c

A hybrid of three rather similar species; flowers will probably be in red shades, with reflexed petals, 3 ft. Culture (A).

—*Market Grower's Blue*. LIMO-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 85c

A standard market strain of value.

—*True Blue*. LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

A fine California blue market strain.

—*Pastei Shades*. LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c

New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11. Pkt. 15c

—*Choice Mixed*. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c

Native Mont. species, white flowers, 10-14 inches, May.

—*LIMONIUM* (li-MOH-ni-um)

Perennial plants of the Parsley Family found in dry soils in the W. U.S. They are good rock garden or front or border plants or in gravelly soils in the wild garden. Nearly or quite stemless, from 2-in. to 2-1/2 ft. tall with flat heads of small white or yellow flowers.

—*LOBELO*. LIMO-1. Pkt. 10c

Improve blue, especially valued on the market.

—*LOBELO*. LIMO-3. Pkt. 15c

A species from India, described as "tall plant with short branches, rose or white flowers crowded in short racemes." Best to treat as an annual.

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A standard market strain of value.

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A fine California blue market strain.

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New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11. Pkt. 15c

—*Choice Mixed*. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c

Native Mont. species, white flowers, 10-14 inches, May.

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A fine California blue market strain.

—*Pastei Shades*. LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c

New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11. Pkt. 15c

—*Choice Mixed*. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c

Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2-in. florets and averaging better than 70% double; one mammoth spike per stalk can be produced when transplanted 4-6-in. apart in beds. Best strain available for commercial growers.

—Early Colonial Branching. Mixed.

STOK-2, Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

Extremely branched branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2 1/2-ft.

—Early Giant Imperial. Mixed.

STOK-16, Pkt. 20c

—Double Giant Imperial Pastel Shades.

STOK-24, Pkt. 20c

—Mammoth Beauty of Nice. Mixed.

STOK-3, Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Comes into flower just as early as the Dwarf Ten Week Stocks and forms a pyramidal-shaped plant; this is the most popular class for general garden use, 1 1/2-ft.

—Early Branching Nice. Mixed.

STOK-15, Pkt. 15c

—Perpetual Bram. in. Mixed. STOK-17.

Pkt. 15c

—Double Dwarf 10 Weeks. STOK-5.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c

This type is especially recommended for outdoor growing in the East and Middle West; blooming in 10 weeks from seed, 1-ft.

—Double 10 Weeks. Tall. STOK-6.

Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 75c

A beautiful blend of early flowering stock with high double percentage, large flowering, 1 1/2-ft.

—Purity. STOK-10, Pkt. 25c

Large single pure white flower.

—Double Giant Excelsior. Ball's No. 2

STOK-7, Pkt. 25c

Each plant produces one large flowering

—Double Giant Excelsior. Purity.

STOK-12, Pkt. 25c

Large flowered, pure white.

—Ball's No. 14. STOK-8, Pkt. 25c

Same as above with deep rose-pink flower.

—Gardenia. STOK-9, Pkt. 25c

Large single pure white flower.

—Double Excelsior. Mixed. STOK-13.

Pkt. 25c

—Mixed. STOK-11X, Pkt. 25c

The very best blend of single flowered varieties.

—Super Giant Imperial. Chamois.

STOK-18, Pkt. 25c

A new group of Giant Imperial for the Florist; plants are base branching, each plant producing 12-15 huge flower spikes; individual florets are large and double, 2" or more across, in full bloom 40-50 florets per spike. Chamois is a true chamois color.

—Flery-Red. STOK-19, Pkt. 25c

—Rose Charm. STOK-21, Pkt. 25c

A beautiful rich deep rose.

—Roselight. STOK-22, Pkt. 25c

Rose-pink.

—bicornis. STOK-20, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c

Evening Stocks. A hardy annual, 15-in. high, sweetly fragrant after twilight hours or after shower; small lilac flowers, July-Sept. Sow seeds indoors or plant out early in May.

—bragginii. STOK-27, Pkt. 50c

Rare hybrid stock, lovely mauve, very tall, hardy perennial, an English grown hybrid, from a fine collection.

—crassifolia. STOK-25, Pkt. 25c

Mostly annuals (Composite Family) with a few biennials and perennials, foliage freely cut with small flower heads. They are called Matricaria in old time gardens. They are easily grown from seed, used in the border and are around 2-ft. tall.

—capensis alba plenissima. MATI-1.

Pkt. 20c

Feverfew. Also listed as Chrysanthemum parthenium. A perennial but grown as an annual, 2-ft. white flowers, used especially for mixing in bouquets of other flowers similar to Gypsophila.

—eximia gr. fl. Ball's Double. MATI-2.

Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00

One of the best white cut flowers, 20-in. tall.

—Golden Ball. MATI-3, Pkt. 20c;

1/4 oz. 85c

This variety forms a dwarf dense bush of over 12-in. in height covered with rich golden-yellow ball-shaped flowers. It is of great value for pot culture and making up floral sprays.

—Silver Ball. MATI-4, Pkt. 25c

Same as Golden Ball but with white double ball-shaped flowers.

MAURANDIA (mau-RAN-di-ah)

Perennial climbing plants of slender habit, native of Mexico and belonging to the Figwort Family. They are tender and can be handled as tender annuals for summer baskets or for winter flowering vines. Thrive in fibrous loam with leaf mold and some cow manure. Fine for trellis.

—randens. MAUR-1, Pkt. 25c

Lavender trumpet-flowers with white throat.

MECONOPSIS (me-kon-OP-sis)

Annuals, biennials and perennials (Poppy Family). They generally require a cool moist summer and a rich warm sandy loam in a sheltered partial shady position. They make an attractive group in the border. The annuals should be started early indoors and set out after frost danger is over; the perennials are best carried through the summer in pots in cold frame and set out in Sept.

—curantifolia fl. pl. MECO-12, Pkt. 35c

The Welch Poppy unlike the Asiatic species, is very easily grown under average garden conditions; makes dense tuft of bluish leaves 6 in. high above which are borne singly poppies 2 in. across in great profusion; in this form they are of rich orange fully double with some coloring, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

—baileyi. MECO-1, Pkt. 25c

Perennial, very pretty with large blue Poppy-shaped flowers, for a cool place in the rock garden, June-July, 15-in. tall.

—cambica. MECO-20, Pkt. 40c

Welch Poppy. Single flowers.

—betonicifolia. MECO-2, Pkt. 25c

Perennial, to 6-ft., blue or bluish-violet flowers, 2-in. across in flat top clusters and one of the finest blue flowers in cultivation but requires a good flower grower in the E. States. Shelter it from intense heat and drying winds and give applications of liquid manure during its flowering season.

—cambica. MECO-3, Pkt. 20c

Welch Poppy. Perennial, 1 1/2-ft., much cut leaves with silvery sheen beneath and large solitary pale yellow Poppy-like

flowers.

—fl. pl.

MECO-21, Pkt. 25c
Welch Poppy. Double flowers in yellow and orange.

—cathcarti.

MECO-5, Pkt. 20c
Perennial, golden yellow flowers, 2-3-in. across.

—horridula.

MECO-11, Pkt. 25c
A very variable species with 5-petaled flowers of light to dark blue, pinkish or purplish, borne singly on very short stems; usually, but not always, biennial, 8 inches.

—intergrifolia.

MECO-15, Pkt. 50c
Immense soft yellow flowers.

—nepalensis.

MECO-6, Pkt. 20c
Yellow Himalayan Poppy. Large lemon colored flowers in racemes, 4-6 ft. tall, HP.

—nepalensis (RED FORM).

MECO-13, Pkt. 75c
A most remarkable plant; flowers a soft tomato-red and very arresting; comes about 50% true from seed, the remaining plants being the usual blue or lavender.

—rubra.

MECO-9, Pkt. 25c
Same with purple Poppy-like flowers.

—paniculata.

MECO-19, Pkt. 50c
Yellow Himalayan Poppy. Large lemon colored flowers in racemes, 4-6 ft. tall, HP.

—paniculata (special stock).

MECO-18, Pkt. 75c
This is a very fine form with gray rosettes, from Scotland.

—quintuplinervia.

MECO-13, Pkt. 75c
Yellow.

Farrer's beloved "Harebell Poppy" dwarf, a true perennial, soft blue and rare in seed.

—simplicifolia.

MECO-7, Pkt. 25c
Biennial with solitary Poppy-like clear blue flowers, 3 inches across, rising from the tufted rosette of leaves.

—simplicifolia (PLUM RED).

MECO-17, Pkt. 75c
A rare form secured from a Scotch collection.

—simplicifolia. Plum-red Form.

MECO-20, Pkt. 50c
This is a beautiful form of this species in a plum-red color.

—villosa.

MECO-10, Pkt. 50c
Used to be listed as Cathartica villosa. Heart-shaped leaves covered with white hair; golden-yellow poppy-like flowers on stems 1 1/2 ft. long.

—wallachi.

MECO-8, Pkt. 25c
Satin Poppy. 4-6 ft. biennial forming a mound of finely cut, silvery foliage, and bears pale blue flowers 2-in. across.

MELASTOMA

(mee-LAS-toh-mah)

Tropical shrubby plants grown in the GH for their showy flowers; require partial shade, plenty of moisture while growing; use loam, peat and some sand for soil.

—Mixed.

MELS-1, Pkt. 50c
Mixed kinds from Columbia.

MELIA (MEE-li-ah)

Bird-tree. Deciduous or evergreen trees and shrubs native of tropical Asia and Australia. They can be grown only in the South.

—azedarach.

MELA-1, Pkt. 35c
China-berry or Umbrella-tree. Grown in the South where it stands a few degrees of frost; grows to 50 ft. with graceful pinnate foliage, fragrant lilac flowers borne in loose panicles, followed by yellow oval fruits that remain for a long time.

—bragginii.

STOK-27, Pkt. 50c
Rare hybrid stock, lovely mauve, very tall, hardy perennial, an English grown hybrid, from a fine collection.

—crassifolia.

STOK-25, Pkt. 25c
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MONARDELLA

(mon-ahr-DEL-ah)

Annual and perennial plants grown in the rock garden and native of Calif., having fragrant foliage and two-lipped flowers; light sandy soil best.

—*villosa*. MONA-1. Pkt. 50c
Pale lavender to light purple, growing well on hot, dry stony soils; intensely aromatic and ornamental as well, 6". HP.

MUSCARI (mus-KAY-ry)

Grape Hyacinths. They are quite easily grown from seeds sown in the fall or spring; fully hardy and indifferent as to soil but not wet locations.

—*azureum*. MUSC-2. Pkt. 50c
Grape Hyacinth, bulb, 6" tall, pale blue flowers, HP.

—*comosum*. MUSC 1. Pkt. 50c
A very curious species, 1 ft., stems bearing widely spaced bell, the lower ones greenish-brown, the upper very small, purple. Later than most species, HB.

MYOSOTIS (my-oh-SOH-tis)

For-Get-Me-Not. They all prefer cool locations, partial shade and plenty of water in the soil, they are fine as edging plants and in boxes and baskets or bedding. In combination with Pansies or English Daisies, they make an effective display; also used in the rock garden or for ground cover in the roseary; while they are mostly perennials, they all need winter protection in the North where they can be carried over. Sow seeds early.

—*alpestris*, A. Fischer. MYOS-1. Pkt. 30c
Very large flowered, deep blue, 8-in. This is a hybrid and correctly listed as Annemarie Fischer.

—*oblongata* perfecta. MYOS-2. Pkt. 30c
A fine winter flowering type, dark blue.

—*Royal Blue*. MYOS-3. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue, pretty, 12-inches.

—*Gerda Seager*. MYOS-4. Pkt. 20c
Blooms 6-8 days earlier.

—*Marga Sacher*. MYOS-5. Pkt. 20c
Blue, excellent pot plant for forcing.

—*Star of Love*. MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c
Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

—*Mixed Myosotis*. MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c
All kinds mixed.

MUSSAENDA (mus-SEEN-dah)

Rather shrubby tropical plants for the greenhouse, easily cultivated. Yellow, white or scarlet tubular flowers in clusters and usually one of the calyx-lobes is enlarged into a showy white or colored leaflet.

—*glabra*. MUS-1. Pkt. 40c

NASTURTIUM

Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant seeds in the open ground late in May or they can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM.

18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

—*Crimson Glow*. NAST-16. Pkt. 15c

—*Orange Gleam*. NAST-1. Pkt. 10c; Dark foliage.

—*Golden Gleam*. NAST-4. Pkt. 10c;

—*Moon Gleam*. NAST-15. Pkt. 15c

—*Salmon Gleam*. NAST-17. Pkt. 15c

—*Rose Gleam*. NAST-2. Pkt. 10c;

Soft carnation rose.

—*Scarlet Gleam*. NAST-5. Pkt. 10c;

—*Vermilion Gleam*. NAST-3. Pkt. 10c;

Vivid scarlet, dark foliage.

—*Art Shades*. NAST-18. Pkt. 15c

Mixed Gleam Hybrids. NAST-6X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

GLOBE TYPE, GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERS, 12 inches.

—*Scarlet Emperor*. NAST-7. Pkt. 10c; Dark foliage.

—*Golden Rose Emperor*. NAST-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dark foliage.

—*Golden Globe*. NAST-9. Pkt. 10c; Golden yellow flowers.

—*Mahogany Gem*. NAST-12. Pkt. 10c; Deep mahogany.

—*Scarlet Globe*. NAST-18. Pkt. 15c

Mixed Double. NAST-10X. Pkt. 10c;

Tall Single Mixed. NAST-11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 90c

18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailer. Special mixture.

—*Single Dark Leaved Sorts*. NAST-13. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dwarf plants with all dark leaves that are especially pretty in beds or boxes.

—*peregrinum*. NAST-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

Canary Bird Flower. Quick growing annual climber having curiously cut yellow flowers with curved green spurs, the whole flower vaguely resembling canary birds in flight; good in any soil, 15 ft.

—*thysiflora*. NEIL-1. Pkt. 25c

Grows to 6 ft., hardy in the South, flowers white. In the North it is usually killed to the ground but renews itself.

NEMESIA (ne-MEE-si-ah)

Small half hardy annuals having bright yellow, orange and red Snapdragon-like flowers; start seeds indoors in March, set out late in May, spacing plants closely so as to support each other; fine for window boxes.

—*strumosa*: NEME-1. Pkt. 15c

Compact, large flowering turkey-red with milk-white.

—*Fire King*. NEME-2. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.

—*Triumph Mixed*. NEME-3. Pkt. 15c

—*suttonii* Mixed. NEME-4. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers, more varied color range.

—*Orange King*. NEME-5. Pkt. 15c

Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.

—*Twilight*. NEME-6. Pkt. 15c

Blue and white, compact, large flowered.

FOLLOWING ALL BELONG TO

N. STRUMOSA:

—*Aurora*. NEME-1. Pkt. 15c

Compact, large flowering turkey-red with milk-white.

—*Fire King*. NEME-2. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.

—*Triumph Mixed*. NEME-3. Pkt. 15c

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Large flowers, more varied color range.

—*Orange King*. NEME-5. Pkt. 15c

Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.

—*Twilight*. NEME-6. Pkt. 15c

Blue and white, compact, large flowered.

—*Best Mixed*. NEME-7X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c

—*suberbissima*, gr. fl. NEME-8. Pkt. 20c

Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.

—*NEMOPHILA* (ne-MOF-i-lah)

Delicate annual plants, mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

—*Insignis*, Blue. NEMO-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

Baby Blue Eyes. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sow in position, early to flower; beautiful for edgings or rocky 6".

—*Mixed*. NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c

All sorts mixed.

—*NEONOTHERA* (ee-noh-THEE-rah)

A large genus of annuals, biennials and perennials, divided into two groups, viz.

Evening-primroses, which open late in the day and close towards morning, and the Sundrops, which open during the sunlight hours. The former open with a quick motion which can be seen and heard, they are among the best evening garden flowers; flowers soft Poppy-like blooms on end of upright spikes. They require dry soil and full sunlight, very easily grown.

—*drummondii*. OENO-1. Pkt. 15c

Light yellow, biennial grown as an annual.

—*flava*. OENO-6. Pkt. 50c

—*lamarckiana*. OENO-2. Pkt. 15c

Evening Scented Primrose. Yellow flowers 2" across, especially pretty in background plantings, 3 ft.

—*odorata*. OENO-3. Pkt. 15c

Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.

—*Mixed*. OENO-4X. Pkt. 10c

OPHIOPOGON (o-fe-o-PO-gon)

Turf-forming plants of the Lily Family, with racemes of small whitish flowers and grass-like foliage, often striped or spotted with white or yellow; useful for turf and border edgings, requiring no clipping; some rather tender in the N.

—*intermedius*. OPHI-1. Pkt. 50c

—*clarkei*. OPHI-2. Pkt. 50c

ORNITHOGALUM

(cur-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily Family with lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

—*caudatum*. ORNI-2. Pkt. 25c

See Onion. Popular house plant, has large bulbs held above the soil.

—*sanderiae*. ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c

A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like Gladiolus, seeds germinate quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of glossy, channeled leaves and on stems 3-6 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster that opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

OSBECKIA (os-BEK-i-ah)

Little known plants of the order of Melastomaceae, ranging from herbs to evergreen shrubs; the flowers, with five obovate petals, are showy and borne in heads or panicles. While quite tender, they may be grown in the house or greenhouse during the winter and plunged outdoors in summer, best in light shade.

—*White*. OSBE-1. Pkt. 35c

OTHAKE

(ot-hah-ah)

—*sphaerulata*. OTKA-1. Pkt. 15c

Rosy Wings. This is definitely one of the better annuals of recent introduction and especially good in dry seasons; easy to grow, long blooming period, flowers 1" across and carried in clusters of many flowers, each flower having a dense double center enriched by wing-like 3-lobed petals in a very pleasing silver

OXALIS (OK-sah-lis)

Small delicate plants, some useful in the rock garden, for bedding, hanging baskets and in the greenhouse. Usually best to start them in the spring, requiring an acid soil of a porous mixture of leaf mold, loam and sand; liquid manure if applied near maturity will encourage flower production.

—*corniculata purpurea*. OXAL-1. Pkt. 20c

The purple leaved bedding Oxalis with yellow flowers, a perennial grown as an annual.

OXYSYPHORA

(oxy-SY-pha)

—*paniculata tropica*. OXSY-1. Pkt. 35c

OXYPETALUM

(oxy-PET-ah-lum)

—*caeruleum*. OXPY-1. Pkt. 20c

An easily grown hardy annual that when sown in April, blooms by the end of June and continues till end of October. Also make a pretty pot plant; flowers 1" across, star-shaped in many, flowered sprays, color an unusual blue of silvery veiled petals quality as if printed on each petal.

PEONIA

(pahr-kin-SOH-ni-ah)

Peony. Only recently has interest developed in the various wild species many of which flower years before the border varieties, and make possible two months of peony bloom. The species are all single flowered, with varied and highly ornamental leaves, and of colors unknown in the border varieties, including pure yellow and bright scarlet. They are also very valuable for hybridizing and many new forms have been developed recently by crossing the species.

Peony seeds require a full year, in most cases, before the plant appears above ground. During the first season root growth only is made, but with the first warm days of the following spring, fair sized true leaves appear. Growth for the first season or two is rather slow, but later the plants develop rapidly. Three or more years are required to reach flowering size. Sowings may be made in an open ground bed in spring and no attention is required except to

pot plant for hanging baskets and flower the whole year. They do best in mixture of sand and humus in a semi-shaded place; in the North they are not real hardy; they also are fine in the rock garden.

PASSIFLORA (pas-i-FLOH-rah)

Passion Flower. Mostly tendril climbing plants grown indoors or out doors in the south. They have pretty and interesting flowers and make nice climbers for the house; can be grown thus in pots, having some leaf mold in fibrous loam; give a little liquid manure when in growth.

—Columbian species. Mixed. PASS-1. Pkt. 50c

These are different species collected in Columbia, S. America, and will be of considerable interest to those liking this beautiful vine.

—mollissima. PASS-2. Pkt. 50c (Tacsonia mollissima). Flowers 3" across; rose; fruits yellow, Andes.

PEDICULARIS

(pe-dik-eu-LAY-riis)

Wood-betony, Lousewort. Annual and perennial plants of Figwort Family. Flowers 2-lipped, spiked clusters in whitish or reddish colors. They are fine wild garden flowers.

—densiflora. PED-1. Pkt. 25c One of the most brilliant, with foot-high spikes of scarlet flowers. Perhaps somewhat parasitic and seed should be sown in open woodland in well drained locations, 1 ft. HP. Very choice and rare.

—siphonantha. PED-3. Pkt. 25c Beautiful leaves and pink flowers for rockeries.

—nepalensis. PED-4. Pkt. 25c —greenlandica. PED-1. Pkt. 25c Flowers are elephant heads, trunk, ears and all. Grows in wet places, 12-18-in. tall, July.

PELARGONIUM

(per-ahr-GON-ni-um)

The genus to which the common Geranium belongs. It is quite distinct but related to the genus Geranium. The common house Geranium is listed under *P. zonale*. They do well in any good soil and many do well in naturalizing. The seed can be sown early, either indoor or out and the plants grown on in the usual way. Raising the various Pelargonium and Geranium plants is very popular but to actually grow them from seed with the added interest of developing new varieties yourself, is very interesting.

—zonale. PELA-2. Pkt. 20c

An European strain of the common Geranium (see-RAY-ni-um) sown from a special collection of prized plants. The growing of Geraniums from seed being a very interesting pastime and many different kinds, colors and types resulting in interesting finds. Best grown in pots from the transplanting stage from seedlings and the pots plunged in coarse soil during the summer months, when the pots can then be taken indoors during the winter months for growth through the winter.

PELTOPHORUM

—africanum. PELT-1. Pkt. 50c

Rhodesian Black Wattle. Highly ornamental tree with bright yellow flowers and feathery foliage, thornless, flowers in terminal panicles, sweet scented, summer, deciduous; should be fine for the South.

PENNISETUM (pen-i-SEE-tum)

A genus of ornamental grasses both annual and perennial; making the most beautiful plants for border or for specimens in the lawn as well as for effect in bouquets or for drying for winter use. Start seeds indoors in March growing the seedlings on in small pots if possible; give plenty of room and allow 12"-18" apart in the garden.

—ruppelianum. PENN-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c

Fountain grass. Very popular, with very narrow leaves, 2 ft. long; this is strikingly colored in purple, coppery-red and rose, 4 ft. tall.

—villosum (longistylum). PENN-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c

Short leaves and 4" purplish spikes at end of 2 ft. stems. The long feathery bristles give a plume-like effect. While a perennial it should be grown in N. as an annual. Hardier than most species and a very pretty grass for the sunny border.

—russellianum. PENN-3. Pkt. 15c

Fountain grass. Very popular, with very narrow leaves, 2 ft. long; this is strikingly colored in purple, coppery-red and rose, 4 ft. tall.

—villosum (longistylum). PENN-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c

Short leaves and 4" purplish spikes at end of 2 ft. stems. The long feathery bristles give a plume-like effect. While a perennial it should be grown in N. as an annual. Hardier than most species and a very pretty grass for the sunny border.

—speciosa. PHXL-8. Pkt. 50c

PHLOGACANTHUS

(flo-ga-CAN-thus)

Somewhat shrubby plants with spikes of attractive flowers, related to Acanthus. They are best grown in the greenhouse, requiring a rather warm, damp atmosphere and soil rich in humus. The flowers are tubular, two-lipped, rather long and broad.

—thrysiflora. PHLK-1. Pkt. 30c A moderate-sized shrub, with narrow Family, bearing red and yellow spotted

PETUNIA

There is hardly any other flower that will give so much bloom with as little care as will the Petunias; in the hot summers, their bloom is continuous. Their use is confined to porch boxes and baskets and for bedding. They do not do well in shade.

SEE LAST ISSUE FOR DETAILED CLASSIFICATION.

PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or shrubby border. Easily grown from seeds.

—Purple Mixed. PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture, 4 ft., vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

PHLOGOCANTHUS

—tryrsiflora. PHLK-1. Pkt. 25c

PHLOX

A genus with mostly perennials and consisting of a varied list of plants; all are easily grown. The perennial sorts do well in a rather heavy soil, but all thrive in any good garden soil. While the best known are the tall perennials, they come in other types, creeping species that are suited for rock work.

—pinniculata, New Hybrids. Mixed. PHLK-1. Pkt. 15c

Often listed as *P. decussata*. Common name Summer Phlox. Contains brilliant colors in large flowered plants, strictly first class selections; perennial and will afford an interesting collection of new colors and combinations.

—Drummondii, Gigantea. Mixed. PHXL-2. Pkt. 20c

Easily grown summer annuals preferring sunny situations, light rich loam; if faded blooms are removed will flower again in the fall; excellent for borders, beds and cutting. This is an extra large flowered strain; flowers 1 1/4"-1 1/2" across, blooming freely in massive trusses. This strain has taken all the prizes, 1 ft.

—Art. Shades. PHXL-3. Pkt. 20c

Soft pastel colors and delicate shades in mammoth trusses of large flowers, 1 ft.

—compacta, Mixed. PHXL-9. Pkt. 25c

A dwarf compact strain, extra choice quality stock.

—cuspidata. PHXL-10. Pkt. 20c

Star Phlox. Extra fine star-flowered strain.

—Cecily. PHLX-4. Pkt. 20c

This is the finest large flowering dwarf Phlox in existence, forming round compact bushes about 6-8-in. tall which are covered with its large flowers. These are beautifully, most being centered white or dark or striped; its regular and uniform growth in all colors, grand display of shades and the large size of the flowers, makes the Cecily Phlox far above all other dwarf sorts.

—adspersa. PHLX-6. Pkt. 50c

Prostrate, with shiny leaves and big flowers varying from white to deep pink. One of the most beautiful species and easy in the Northwest but regarded as very difficult in the East; needs woodland conditions of shade and humus, HP. Very rare species.

—diffusa. PHXL-7. Pkt. 50c

A needle-leaved species forming dense mats a foot or more across, covered with fairly large blooms, usually lavender but occasionally white or pink. Needs very gravelly soil in full sun, with sharp drainage; under these conditions the western Phlox are fairly easy to grow in the East in spite of their reputed difficulty; seeds germinate quickly, 6", HP.

—speciosa. PHXL-8. Pkt. 50c

Large flowers in clusters, rather long stems, green leaves, 2 ft. tall.

PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting *Yucca* in habit. The basal rosette produces a great number of very long and narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2-in. long, are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seeds germinate very readily, the seedling grow rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

—tenax. PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c

The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9 1/2 ft. long and 2 inches wide, dark green with bright red margins and keel. The flower scape is from 5-15 ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow, HHP, 5-15 ft.

—coquimbum. PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c

A plant half the size of *P. tenax*, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers, HHP, 3-7 ft. tall. Blue, white, rose, violet yellow flowers showy; foliage resembles fern in temperate and warm regions. The

PHOTINIA (foh-TIN-i-ah)

Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy, in the North, the evergreens hardy only up to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position; easily grown from seed.

—integritolia. PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of *Pennsylvanica*; are hardy only in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.

—coccinea. PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c

This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.

—capensis. PHYG-1. Pkt. 50c

Cape Fuschia. Sub-shrubby, flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.

12 ISSUES \$1.00

MAILED REGULARLY

AS ISSUED

PENSTEMONS

A genus of perennial plants, both heraceous and shrubby of the Figwort Family, all native of N. America and called Beardstongue.

Penstemons bloom in spring, some early and some late. They are mostly in the blue and purple range, with a few reds, but no yellow or orange. They come in all heights and types of growth, suitable for almost any location. They are very floriferous and are lovely when the appropriate species are selected and grown happily; are likely to be disappointing when not happy or not suited to the location. They require no special type of soil, but certain fussy species will not live unless the soil is very porous. Some kinds will do well only in rock gardens, others are more appropriate to the perennial border.

Penstemons bloom so heavily that they often exhaust themselves and die. They may usually be saved if the flower stalks are cut off after blooming, water well, and give a little plant food. Bone meal

applied twice a year will help, and perhaps a very little complete fertilizer just after blooming. The idea is to induce new growth from the crown to replace the old flowering stalks.

In spite of the best of care, it is just the nature of Penstemons for a certain percentage of each planting to die each year for no apparent reason. The easiest way to offset this inconvenience is to have some plants that you need and thus not have to worry if some of them die. It is best to raise them from seed, which is not a difficult operation, and to set out twice as many seedlings as the space will hold. Natural losses will thin them out. The seeds germinate well if planted outdoors in late fall; spring planting is apt to be less certain, often nothing more is necessary than to scatter seed around the parent plants each fall and let the self-sown seedlings renew the old plants.

Penstemons can also be increased by cutting taken at almost any time during the growing season.

—aggregatus. PENS-57*. Pkt. 40c

A floriferous and showy species with slender leafy stems, flowers large deep blue in tight clusters. The best of the cluster-heads, 1-ft. tall.

—albertinus. PENS-5. Pkt. 40c

Alpine appearing species with a dense basal rosette of small green leaves and dense spikes of flowers, 8-12" high, in bright blue. A choice rock plant, one of the best in the Proceri Section; requires stony soil.

—auriberbis. PENS-56*. Pkt. 50c

Neat little alpine appearing rock plant with many stems and enough flowers to become quite showy. Resembles *P. angustifolius*. Flowers 3/4-in. long, pale lilac to purplish blue with golden beard, 4-8-in. tall.

—fruticosus. PENS-18*. Pkt. 30c

Woody shrub. Flowers blue, 2-ft. tall, June.

—gardneri. PENS-82. Pkt. 40c

Rather low with several erect stems 8-16" high with a few tiny green leaves and quite large deep blue flowers on narrow spikes, very desirable for small rock garden.

—garrettiae. PENS-19*. Pkt. 50c

Rather low with several erect stems 8-16" high with a few tiny green leaves and quite large deep blue flowers on narrow spikes, very desirable for small rock garden.

—flavescens. PENS-16*. Pkt. 40c

A neat looking alpine appearing medium tall species with small green leaves and small yellowish white to creamy yellow flowers in abundant clusters; a soft color, going well with the blue types, easy to grow.

—floridus. PENS-17*. Pkt. 25c

A tall plant with conspicuous grayish sharply toothed glaucous leaves and long showy flower spikes on stout stems. Flowers are large, inflated, rose pink, to 4 ft. tall.

—glaber. PENS-18*. Pkt. 30c

Procumbent habit, fine purple blue, 18-20 inches tall, June-July.

—grandiflorus. PENS-38*. Pkt. 50c

Thin bright green leaves, finely toothed, corolla pink to rose and rather narrow, quite showy.

—hirtitam. PENS-91. Pkt. 50c

One of the easier species, with deeply lobed leaves and short but rather broad flowers ranging in color from pink and bluish to rose-lilac. Hardy and a good one for the beginner, 1/2-2 1/2 ft., HP.

—hirtissimus. PENS-40*. Pkt. 60c

A very attractive species with unusual lovely color of rose with a touch of blue, showy for the wild garden or for the border, stands some shade. Not a common species, 4 ft.

—hirtus. PENS-62. Pkt. 30c

Extremely showy flowers of many colors, fine for cutting; flowers for a long time the first season if started indoors. 2 ft.

—hirsutus. PENS-22*. Pkt. 35c

Very popular and showy; stout glaucous leaves and stems to 8 ft., carrying numerous large lavender blue flowers, fine rock garden plant, very hardy.

—hirsutus, ssp. albiflora. PENS-23*. Pkt. 30c

PHYLLODOCE (fi-LOH-doh-see)

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.

—empetrifolius. **PHYL-1. Pkt. 25c**

A heath with needle-like leaves and stems strewed with small red bells, from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden altho it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HS.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(fy-soh-STEE-ji-ah)

False Dragonhead. Obedient Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family, succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also for cut flowers.

—virginica. **Mixed. PHOS-3x. Pkt. 20c**

Grows 2-4 ft. tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HP.

PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are prized for winter bouquets.

—minima. **PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c**

Evergreen shrubs and small trees native of N. Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and some are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.

—floribunda. **PIER-3. Pkt. 50c**

Handsome small evergreen shrub, may be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open, and make the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft.

—lormoeg. **PIER-1. Pkt. 25c**

Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of urn-shaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.

—japonica. **PIER-4. Pkt. 50c**

Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white urn-shaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Moss. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.

—ovalifolia. **PIER-2. Pkt. 25c**

Deciduous or semi-evergreen; with short sprays of oblong white bells, 40 ft.

—taiwanensis. **PIER-5. Pkt. 50c**

Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of white urn-shaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS, 6-10 ft.

PLATÝCODON (plat-i-KOH-don)

—grandiflorum. **Mixed. PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c**

A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or star-shaped; very useful in the rock garden or border and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.

PLECTRITIS

—congesta. **PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c**

PLEIOTAXIS

—species. **PLEI-1. Pkt. 50c**

S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft., tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads, stem and leaves cottedy.

PLUMBAGO

Leadwort. Shubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.

—zeheri. **PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c**

A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia; pure white flowers, likes some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

PODOPHYLUM

(pod-oh-FIL-um)

Perennial plants best grown in shady places.

—emodii. **PODO-1. Pkt. 40c**

A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled rich pink followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible; fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shad R.G.

—species. **PODO-2. Pkt. 50c**

Collected in western China by Dr. Hu, this has very showy red fruits and handsome branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

POLEMONIUM

(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)

Small genus (Phlox Family) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few annuals. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.

—carneum. **POLE-6. Pkt. 25c**

A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; likes a bit of shade and is rather short-lived. HP, 1 1/2 ft.

—Coeruleum gracile. **POLE-1. Pkt. 20c**

(Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-violet). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.

—Coeruleum, Large Flowered Blue. **POLE-2. Pkt. 15c**

Extra large flowered strain.

—haydeni. **POLE-3. Pkt. 20c**

A very good native western species found on rock slides, blue or white flowers, 1 ft. tall, May-Aug.

—occidentale. **POLE-4. Pkt. 25c**

Native western bog species, robust growth.

—pulcherrimum. **POLE-5. Pkt. 25c**

Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but self sows just enough to keep going; pale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravel with leaf mold, gray foliage, the rock garden plant, 6" high, HP.

POINCIANA (poin-si-AY-nah)

A very popular tropical genus of shrubs and trees of the Pea Family, all native of warm regions; when in bloom they are among the most beautiful shrubs or trees. Can be grown in the warmer parts of the South and easy from seed. Thrive in dry soils; soak seed in warm water before sowing and plant in sandy soil.

It is well to soak seeds of Poinciana in warm water a few hours before planting and transplant seedling immediately the first true leaves appear.

—gilliesii. **POIN-2. Pkt. 50c**

Straggling shrub or tree, not prickly, flowers light yellow with bright red stamens; pods 4" long, native S. Am.

—purcherrima. **POIN-1. Pkt. 50c**

Shrubby with delicate evergreen mimosa-like leaves and very showy red and yellow flowers with long red stamens; hardy only in the far South but may be grown in the greenhouse and planted out in summer. Does well in poor sandy soil in hot dry locations.

—purcherrima, var. flavia. **POIN-3. Pkt. 50c**

A stronger grower, with golden yellow flowers; glabrous shrub to 10 ft., flowers have bright red stamens 2 1/2" long, pods 4" long.

POTENTILLA

(poh-ten-TIL-ah)

Perennials suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, often start blooming in March.

—argyrophylla. **POTL-11. Pkt. 25c**

Sprays of showy yellow flowers an inch across and silvery leaves; for front of border or edge of R.G. on sun, 16 in., HP.

—argyrophylla atrosanguinea. **POTL-15. Pkt. 50c**

Silvery foliage and scarlet flowers, 9" tall, HP.

—climane. **POTL-10. Pkt. 25c**

A silver-leaved trailer, with beautiful salmon-rose flowers, for the border or large rock garden, HP, 1 1/2 ft.

—gibsoni, Scarlet. **POTL-1. Pkt. 20c**

Flowers June-October, 1 ft.

—Nepalensis, Miss Willmott. **POTL-5. Pkt. 20c**

Bright carmine, best of species.

—White Beauty. **POTL-6. Pkt. 20c**

Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze maroon, 1 1/2 ft.

—fragiformis. **POTL-13. Pkt. 25c**

Syn. megalanthia. Beautiful strawberry-like leaves of green velvet, flowers golden yellow, nearly 1" across, to 8" high, HP.

—fruticosa. **POTL-8. Pkt. 50c**

One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer; yellow or rarely pure white. A variable plant in stature and habit of growth, ranging from prostrate forms to 3 ft. bushes. Easy from seed. It may be also used as a low hedge; not at all fussy about soil or exposure.

—nepalensis Hybrids. **POTL-2. Pkt. 20c**

Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.

—Warrenii. **POTL-3. Pkt. 15c**

Large flowers in masses golden color, very good, 18 inches.

—Potentilla Blend. **POTL-7X. Pkt. 15c**

Contains many kinds.

POPPY

(Common name for the genus Papaver) These beautiful flowers come in both annual and perennial sorts; they have a great range of color and we offer some new strains and varieties that are gorgeous. They are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially resent transplanting; full sun and well drained soil is required.

—alpinum. **POPY-25. Pkt. 30c**

—bracteatum. **POPY-1. Pkt. 10c**

Hardy perennial and differing from P. orientale in its solid colored petals and leafy bracts below the flowers.

to hold the flowers upright, even after cutting. Color range is from deep scarlet through delicate pinks and buffs to pure white.

—lateritium. **POPY-24. Pkt. 40c**

Large flowers in masses golden color, very good, 18 inches.

—Mac's Special Blend. **POPY-21. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 50c**

—Sunbeam Mixture. **POPY-6. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25**

A special high class blend of varieties and new hybrids, 2 ft., full color range.

—The Empress. **POPY-7. Pkt. 15c**

Large flowered type in delightful salmon-rose shades.

—Sanford Giants. **POPY-20. Pkt. 15c**

Mammoth flowers with a fine range of colors, husky grower.

—orientale, Scarlet. **POPY-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 55c**

Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.

—orientale, Victoria. **POPY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c**

Mammoth flowers with a fine range of colors, husky grower.

—orientale, Scarlet. **POPY-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 55c**

Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.

—orientale, Victoria. **POPY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c**

A beautiful salmon-pink with black blotches.

—orientale, Mixed. **POPY-10. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c**

Collected from several sources both here and in Europe, and containing many fine varieties and hybrids. Scatter 1/2 oz. along the highway—very early!

—Single Jewels. **PORT-2. Pkt. 20c**

A very free flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.

—Single Mixed. **PORT-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c**

Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.

—All Mixed. **PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c**

A hand made blend of all.

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep moist soil, coolness with some shade, sow seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

—alpina luna. **PRIM-54. Pkt. 50c**

(Often listed as P. microdon alpina luna). The Moonlight primrose, with dangling bells of soft lemon-yellow, powdered with white meal; an easy species for moist semi-shaded places in RG or north-facing border. HP, 1 ft.

—curicula (Hayward). **PRIM-36. Pkt. 50c**

Seed saved from a collection of choice plants in many diverse colors and shades. Height 6-12 inches, HP.

RANUNCULUS

(rah-NUN-keu-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

ASIATICUS: (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

—*hirtellus*. RUN-4. Pkt. 50c

A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth growing on.

—*lindleyi*. RUN-5. Pkt. 25c

—*montanus*. RUN-6. Pkt. 35c

A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves, and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP, 4".

—*superbus*. RUN-3. Pkt. 25c

Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flower pot, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

—*RHODANTE*

—*manglesii*. RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c

Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

RHODODENDRON

(roh-doh-DEN-dron)

They are easy to grow if given a few special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and the evergreen sorts need wind protection. All dislike hot sunshine. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

—*ceruginosum*. RODN-1. Pkt. 75c

A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/2 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 6-8 ft. (Campanulatum Series).

—*albrechtii*. RHON-24. Pkt. 75c

A deciduous Azalea with vivid rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland, Azalea series, Camdens subseries, 3-5 ft.

—*anthopogon*. ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c

An alpine species with fair-sized pink flowers resembling Daphne in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthopogon Series).

—*arboreum*. RODN-2. Pkt. 75c

A glorious tender tree-like species, for mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arboreum Series).

—*Aucklandii*. RODN-31. Pkt. 75c

—*curitum*. RHON-32. Pkt. 75c

—*augustinii*. RHON-32. Pkt. 75c

—*Azor*. RHON-5. Pkt. 75c

—*Azor x Griesonianum*. RHON-60. Pkt. 75c

—*barbatum*. ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c

Another rather tender tree 30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep crimson or blood red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

—*brachyanthum*. RHON-33. Pkt. 75c

—*cerceum*. RHON-3. Pkt. 75c

—*camelliaeflorum*. ROHN-5. Pkt. 75c

Sometimes epiphytic, rather tender, with flowers inch-wide, white tinged pink and borne singly. For greenhouse culture in the North, 2-6 ft. (Camelliaeflorum Series).

—*campanulatum*. RHON-6. Pkt. 75c

Loose tufts of flowers 1 1/2 in. long, ranging in color from white to shades of purple; a very early bloomer, shrub 12-18 ft. tall. (Campanulatum Series).

—*campbelliae*. ROHN-20. Pkt. 75c

A geographical form of Rh. arboreum, with rose-purple flowers and rusty leaves; tender. (Arboreum series).

—*campylocarpum*. RHON-7. Pkt. 75c

Perhaps the finest yellow-flowered species, a moderate-sized rounded bush, 4-8 ft. tall. Has loose tufts of flowers 1 1/2 in. long and 2 in. across, clear canary-yellow or pale yellow, sometimes with a faint crimson blotch at the base. (Thompsoni Series).

—*carolinianum*. RHON-35. Pkt. 75c

—*RHON-8*. Pkt. 75c

A tender species for greenhouse or very mild climates, with 2 in. flowers either white or tinged rose; extremely free flowering and handsome; 3 ft. tall. (Maddenii Series).

—*cinnabarinum*. RHON-9. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with rather tuberous brick-red, free flowering. Well worth trying, especially south of New York, 6 ft. tall flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinnabar (Cinnabarum Series).

—*crassum*. RHON-36. Pkt. 75c

An epiphyte with fragrant flowers, 3 1/2 in. long, white tinged externally with rose; lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, and one of the finest of all species. (Maddenii Series).

—*decorum*. RHON-37. Pkt. 75c

—*deleinsi*. RHON-38. Pkt. 75c

—*desquamatum*. RHON-39. Pkt. 75c

—*eleagnoides*. RHON-11. Pkt. 75c

A very small alpine shrub with solitary bright yellow or reddish purple flowers about 1 in. across. Few slightly shaded positions in the rock garden. (Lepidotum Series).

—*falconeri*. RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

Large shrub or tree with foot-long leaves and clusters of 20 or more cream to pale yellow flowers 2" long. Regarded as one of the world's finest shrubs; rather tender and needs protection from wind. TS, 50 ft. —*Fargesii*. RHON-40. Pkt. 75c

—*formosum*. RHON-25. Pkt. 75c

Sweet scented, flowers 2 in. long, white flushed yellow and rose; very beautiful species and not hardy in N. Maddenii Series (Gibsoni).

—*fulgens*. RHON-12. Pkt. 75c

Large bright scarlet flowers on a medium sized shrub and very early flowering; from high altitudes and fairly hardy. (Campanulatum Series).

—*griersonianum*. RHON-41. Pkt. 75c

—*glacum*. RHON-13. Pkt. 75c

A dwarf shrub with inch-long flowers of pale old rose; very aromatic foliage.

A good one for the front of the border. (Glacum Series).

—*grande*. RHON-14. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

—*Griffithianum*. RHON-22. Pkt. 75c

A magnificent species with flowers up to 2 1/2 in. long and 6 in. across, white with green spots, often flushed with pink, a shrub to 10 ft., tender (Fortunei Series).

—*hippophaeoides*. RHON-42. Pkt. 75c

—*hirsutum*, Alpen Rose. RHON-29. Pkt. 75c

This seed comes from N. Ireland and is probably the only Rhododendron that will tolerate any lime, it is especially hardy and should stand northern winters; it also has been found in the Swiss Alps at 2700 ft.

—*hodgsonii*. RHON-15. Pkt. 75c

A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

—*impendium*. RHON-43. Pkt. 75c

—*Johnst. eanum*. RHON-44. Pkt. 75c

—*Lady Alice Fitzwilliam*. RHON-26. Pkt. 75c

Very fragrant huge white flowers, tender, beautiful. RHON-16. Pkt. 75c

—*lanatum*. RHON-16. Pkt. 75c

A bush or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Campanulatum Series).

—*Maddenii*. RHON-23. Pkt. 75c

Very sweet scented white flowers 1 3/4 in. long, tender but fine for the cool greenhouse, 9 ft. (Maddenii Series).

—*micranthum*. RHON-45. Pkt. 75c

—*molle*. RHON-46. Pkt. 75c

Early flowering white, dwarf species, one of the very best; seed from a valuable English collection.

—*oleifolium*. RHON-47. Pkt. 75c

—*oreotrephes*. RHON-48. Pkt. 75c

—*polylepis*. RHON-49. Pkt. 75c

—*pubescens*. RHON-50. Pkt. 75c

—*puncticum*. RHON-21. Pkt. 75c

A tall and vigorous growing species from Asia Minor with rather narrow leaves and head of 10-15 lilac-purple flowers about 2" across. Much grown in England and is one of the parents of many garden hybrids; not quite hardy N. of Philadelphia; it is very useful for grafting stock even in cold regions; mass plantings in light woodlands can be very effective.

—*racemosum*. RHON-51. Pkt. 75c

—*var. oleifolium*. RHON-52. Pkt. 75c

—*ravum*. RHON-53. Pkt. 75c

—*rubiginosum*. RHON-54. Pkt. 75c

—*Schlippenbachii*. RHON-55. Pkt. 75c

—*Smirnowii*. RHON-56. Pkt. 75c

—*sutchuenense*. RHON-57. Pkt. 75c

—*thompsonii*. RHON-17. Pkt. 75c

A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lacteum Series).

—*Williamsianum* hybrids.

RHON-62. Pkt. 75c

—*yunnanense*. RHON-61. Pkt. 75c

RHEUM (REE-um)

A strong and vigorous growing Asiatic genus of perennials of which the Rhubarb is the most popular here. Other species are used for bold effect in the border.

—*nobile*. RHEM-1. Pkt. 40c

The stem is densely covered with overlapping downward pointing bracts, which are strikingly effective; a fine plant for foliage effect, especially when young with its white leaves and stems; mulch well in winter, 4 ft., HP.

—*acuminatum*. RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c

A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP, 2-3 ft.

RHODCHYPOXIS

(roh-doh-HY-pok-jis)

Beautiful little bulbous plants from So. Af., very rare in cultivation; making a dense tuft of short grassy leaves and bearing throughout the summer, flat 6-pointed stars 3/4 in. across; like moist but well drained sandy soil, in half shade; hardiness uncertain but will stand 20 degrees. They can be wintered in a cool basement window, apparently they prefer not to dry out completely.

—*baurii*. RHOX-1. Pkt. \$1.00

The most showy with brilliant rose to white flowers, flowering all summer and makes a charming pot plant as well; slow to increase and very rare in seed; from Bolivian; cool positions, hardy annual.

—*My Joy*. RUD-10. Pkt. 20c

A new German variety, large pure golden yellow with black center, 4 in. across, 2 ft. perennial. It is an exceptionally good cut sort, June-Frost.

—*New Hybrids*. RUD-9. Pkt. 10c

This contains many different forms and will produce a mass of cut flowers. Perennial.

—*newmanni*. RUD-12. Pkt. 20c

Double, golden flowers, hardy annual.

—*flava*. RUD-4. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, blooming May-June, 2 ft., golden yellow flowers and dark centers.

—*hirta*, Herbs Wald. RUD-5. Pkt. 15c

A Swiss novelty, biennial cut flower, flowering first year; mostly red colored.

—*Star of Kelvedon*

mauve and lilac shades.

—*columbaria*, Lavender.SCAB-2.
Pkt. 20c

Delicate Lavender. Perennial in an attractive lavender-blue, 1 1/2 ft.

—Delicate Pink SCAB-3. Pkt. 20c
Orchid pink with a pink sheen, 2 ft.—*ptercephala*. SCAB-16. Pkt. 50c
Pale pink perennial, 6" for scree RG.—Imperial Giants, Hybrids. SCAB-4.
Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c

A great advance in annual Scabiosas development extremely large well formed flowers which are fully double, composed entirely of broad frilly petals, rounded bee-hive shape; plants very upright, long wiry stems and excellent for florist or garden planting; new and unusual colors, 3 1/2 ft.

—Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. SCAB-5.
Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c

Large dark lavender-blue, made up of broad, heavy, waxy petals without the pin-cushion center, pretty.

—Giant Flowering Hybrids. SCAB-6.
Pkt. 20c

An extra select large flowering compact hot house strain.

—*graminifolia*. SCAB-17. Pkt. 40c
Soft lavender flowers amid silvery foliage, 6" tall, fine for PG.

EIGHT SPECIAL STRAINS ANNUAL

SCABIOSA:

Definitely a much better strain than the ordinary strains; selected by one of the best flower seed growers thru many years, these varieties have been improved to near perfection in purity, size of bloom, as well as in the length of the strong wiry stems. We especially recommend these varieties to critical Scabiosa growers.

—Ageratum Blue. SCAB-7. Pkt. 10c;
Pretty light blue.—Azure Fairy. SCAB-8. Pkt. 10c;
Azure blue, fine color.—Loveliness. SCAB-9. Pkt. 10c;
Salmon rose shades.—Orchid Shades. SCAB-10. Pkt. 10c;
Soft rose-lavender blends.—Peach Blossom. SCAB-11. Pkt. 10c;
Peach blossom, pink.

SPHAERALCEA

(sfee-RAL-see-ah)

Globe Mallows. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their

—*Rosette*. SCAB-12. Pkt. 10c;
Deep suffused salmon.—Salmon Beauty. SCAB-13. Pkt. 10c;
Pure salmon, rich coloring.—Shasta Improved. SCAB-14. Pkt. 10c;
Pure white of enormous size.—Blend of Above 8 Varieties. SCAB-15X.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

SCHIZANTHUS

(sky-ZAN-thus)

Beautifully marked and unusually formed flowers in chamois, rose, lavender, and purple shades with fern-like foliage. Excellent for pot culture the year round and partly shaded beds, doing best in cool climate; pinch tops off young plants to induce bushy plants; for winter use, sow in Sept., for February to May bloom; for summer bloom outdoors, sow indoors in March, setting plants out when weather becomes warm in May. Schizanthus makes up beautifully in corsages, are long lasting and very pretty, 1 1/2 ft.

—Dr. Badger's Hybrids. SCHZ-1.
Pkt. 20c

Large flowers, brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, but without any whites. Each flower with a large golden blotch. Plants compact, 12-14 in. tall. Outstanding for the best florist's trade.

—Butterfly Mixture. SCHZ-2. Pkt. 15c
A fine bright mixture free flowering, compact pyramidal plants, 12-15 in.—Chislehurst Hybrids. SCHZ-4. Pkt. 15c
A large flowered pretty French strain in violet and purple shades.—Hurst Monarch. SCHZ-7. Pkt. 25c
A compact growing strain in a beautiful blend and combination of colors.—*wisetonensis*. SCHZ-6. Pkt. 20c
Hybrid between *S. pinnatus* and *S. grahamii* showing many variations in color and form, rose shades, 16 in.—Schizanthus Blend. SCHZ-5X.
Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 95c

Blend of above strains and others from different growers. High class in every way.

SCHOMBURGKIA

Epiphytes native of tropical America, flowers in terminal racemes or panicles; culture same as for Cattleya.

—*undulata*. SCHO-1. Pkt. \$1.00
To 17" high, sepals and petals wine-purple, very wavy lip with lateral lobes pale rose and mid-lobe purple; Dec.-July, native of Columbia.—*compacta*. Peach Blossom. SILE-2.
Pkt. 15c

Dwarf Double. Soft hairy foliage and flesh colored flowers in graceful drooping racemes, mid-summer, 10 in.

—New Art Shades. SILE-3.
Pkt. 15c

Dwarf Double. A splendid mixture containing all the new colors; a choice rock garden strain.

—White. SILE-4. Pkt. 10c
Lobel's Catchfly. Hardy annual, 6 in. in pure white.—*fortunei*. SILE-5. Pkt. 10c
Bright rose, perennial best grown as a hardy annual.—*hookeri*. SILE-7. Pkt. 50c
One of the loveliest of all rock garden plants, not as easy as most Silenes but not really difficult; large salmon-pink flowers, heavy to light soils with humus and grit, ground cover, sun or light shade.—*maritima*. SILE-8. Pkt. 10c
Sea Champion. Fine Rock Garden or edging HP; pretty white flowers over gray foliage, one of the better Silenes, 5".—*schaffta*. SILE-6. Pkt. 30c
Perennial, rosy-purple flowers, trailing habit; pretty border or rock plant, 6 in.—*spatulata*. SILE-9. Pkt. 10c
Large flowers, 1 1/2 in. across, white.—*spatulata*. SILE-10. Pkt. 10c
Large flowers, 1 1/2 in. across, white.—*spatulata*. SILE-11. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-12. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-13. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-14. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-15. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-16. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-17. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-18. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-19. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-20. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-21. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-22. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-23. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-24. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-25. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-26. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-27. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-28. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-29. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-30. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-31. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-32. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-33. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-34. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-35. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-36. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-37. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-38. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-39. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-40. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-41. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-42. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-43. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-44. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-45. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-46. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-47. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-48. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-49. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-50. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-51. Pkt. 50c
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Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-56. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-57. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-58. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-59. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-60. Pkt. 50c
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Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-67. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-68. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-69. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-70. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-71. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-72. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-73. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-74. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-75. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-76. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.—*spatulata*. SILE-77. Pkt. 50c
Annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.

TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)

Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sunflower and belonging to the Daisy Family. They are robust growers and annuals. Plant out after danger of frost is past.

—**Avalon Hybrids.** TITH-1. Pkt. 15c

An early strain that blooms by end of June from seed sown in position; color orange-topaz to burnished over-sheen of —**speciosa Fireball.** TITH-2. Pkt. 15c

A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.

—**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c

Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 ft.

TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing 2-lipped flowers resembling small Gloxinias. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse. In Fla. they are used as the Pansy in the N. They thrive in partially shaded places and require regular watering. Set plants out after frosts are past and ground warm.

—**fourniere.** TORE-1. Pkt. 25c

While they are perennials they are best grown as annuals in the North; used much as Pansies are in the North, doing best in partial shade, along water course or in sandy soils if well watered; flowers rich blue with golden centers, very free, excellent for pots, beds, window boxes, 9-in.

TOWNSENDIA (toun-SEN-di-ah)

Perennials closely resembling Aster with rather large heads in varying colors from white, rose to violet and with ray. They are not commonly grown and are especially suited for the Rock Garden.

—**escarpa.** TOWN-1. Pkt. 40c

Easter Daisy. Stemless perennial, 1" tall, mauve color with yellow disc, for cool screen RG, pretty.

TRACHELOSPERMUM

(tray-kel-oh-SPUR-mum)

Star-Jasmine. Genus of S. Asiatic evergreen vines with fragrant white flowers.

—**fragrans.** TRAC-1. Pkt. 40c

TRADESCANTIA

(trad-es-KAN-ti-ah)

The genus is made up of plants having various habits, the tender ones usually grown for their foliage effects and the hardy ones make attractive border plants with white, rose-purple or blue flowers; they are all easily grown from seeds. Wandering Jew and Spiderworts belong here.

—**Beauty Blend.** TRAD-1. Pkt. 15c

Hardy species and varieties, usually giving some flowers the first year; includes many fine named varieties, 3 ft., HP.

TRICHOSANTHES

(tri-cus-pi-DAY-ri-ah)

(Crinodendron). Chilean trees or shrubs for greenhouse culture except in the South; flowers are borne singly.

—**lanceolata.** TRIO-1. Pkt. 25c

Very attractive with drooping scarlet urn-shaped flowers, fairly hardy in a sheltered position.

TRILLIUM (TRIL-i-um)

Hardy perennial plants of Lily family having short thick rootstocks. Leaves in threes and flowers 3-parted in pink, white, violet or bulish. They are beautiful woodland flowers, thriving in rich moist shady places.

—**ovatum.** TRIL-1. Pkt. 50c

Fragrant white flowers changing to rose-pink, best suitable for wild garden, to 1 1/2 ft.

TRIPTERIS

—**hyosserioides.** TRIP-1. Pkt. 15c

Golden yellow flowers with black disk, hardy annual, 2-ft., a pretty and airy So. At. daisy, easily grown, sow seeds early in the spring.

TRITELIA

—**uniflora.** TRIT-1. Pkt. 50c

Pale blue stars, 6" tall, growing into a bulb, RG.

TROLLIUS (TROL-i-us)

Globe Flower. Perennial plants with lobed and cut leaves and flowers resembling large double Buttercups and belonging to Buttercup Family. They naturally grow in swampy places but can be grown in reasonably good garden soil that is not too dry, May-July.

—**acaulis.** TROL-2. Pkt. 40c

A very rare but quite easy species for the rock garden, happy in rather heavy soil with plenty of moisture, in full sun. They have 2 inch buttercups of brilliant golden yellow in late spring and borne singly on short stems above a tuft of deeply slashed leaves. Seed is much easier to germinate than that of most Globeflowers, but should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing HP, 6 inches.

—**abiflorus.** TROL-1. Pkt. 25c

Creamy white flowers, 4-20-in. tall, flowering May-June. A western species from Montana.

—**ledebourii.** TROL-4. Pkt. 50c

Orange Globe Flower, 2 ft. tall, perennial for moist sunny spot in bog garden.

—**patulus.** TROL-3. Pkt. 50c

A dwarf globeflower for damp to wet places, especially beside a brook or pool; large wide-open soft yellow flowers. HP, 1 ft.

—**pumilus.** TROL-5. Pkt. 60c

Alpine King-cup. Tiny flat Buttercups with golden flowers and dark shiny leaves, 9"-10" tall. Pretty.

TULBAGHIA

Plants of the Lily family, with urn- or silver-shaped flowers in umbels; tender N., fine for window plants.

—**violacea.** TULB-1. Pkt. 25c

Beautiful umbels of clear mauve flowers on 24" stems, in S. nearly always in bloom.

TULIPA (TEW-li-pah)

There are great many wild species of Tulips that are greatly admired by fanciers, especially for the rock garden and some of these have been used in breeding the newer strains of border varieties.

Many of the species are rather small in both plant and flower but some have the largest and most brilliant blooms of the entire genus, with some having several flowers to the stem. Seed requires several weeks to germinate and should be sown early in pots or carefully prepared seed beds, several years are generally required for the bulbs to reach blooming size but in this way a collection of rare and expensive kinds can be acquired at little expense.

—**Avalon Hybrids.** TITH-1. Pkt. 15c

An early strain that blooms by end of June from seed sown in position; color orange-topaz to burnished over-sheen of —**speciosa Fireball.** TITH-2. Pkt. 15c

A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.

—**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c

Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 ft.

TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing 2-lipped flowers resembling small Gloxinias. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse.

—**cau-manniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

—**sprengeri.** TULP-3. Pkt. 75c

Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower; —**stellata.** TULP-1. Pkt. 50c

Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotched yellow at base; close to lovely T. clusiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun and fine for rock garden or border, HB, 6-16 inches.

—**chrysanthemum.** TULP-4. Pkt. 50c

Very choice small species for RG; or well drained sunny border; golden yellow vase-shaped flowers 1 1/4" long on short stems, HB, 8".

—**kaufmanniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

—**speciosa Fireball.** TULP-2. Pkt. 15c

A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.

—**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c

Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 ft.

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—**cau-manniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

—**sprengeri.** TULP-3. Pkt. 75c

Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower; —**stellata.** TULP-1. Pkt. 50c

Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotched yellow at base; close to lovely T. clusiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun and fine for rock garden or border, HB, 6-16 inches.

—**chrysanthemum.** TULP-4. Pkt. 50c

Very choice small species for RG; or well drained sunny border; golden yellow vase-shaped flowers 1 1/4" long on short stems, HB, 8".

—**kaufmanniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

—**speciosa Fireball.** TULP-2. Pkt. 15c

A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.

—**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c

Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 ft.

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—**cau-manniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

—**sprengeri.** TULP-3. Pkt. 75c

Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower; —**stellata.** TULP-1. Pkt. 50c

Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotched yellow at base; close to lovely T. clusiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun and fine for rock garden or border, HB, 6-16 inches.

—**chrysanthemum.** TULP-4. Pkt. 50c

Very choice small species for RG; or well drained sunny border; golden yellow vase-shaped flowers 1 1/4" long on short stems, HB, 8".

—**kaufmanniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

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TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing 2-lipped flowers resembling small Gloxinias. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse.

—**cau-manniana Mixed.** TULP-5. Pkt. 40c

Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.

TALL BEARDED IRIS

We list below the finest selection of all the best tall bearded Iris; there are many listed in various lists with extremely high prices, but few if any, will equal the following list of varieties for the average gardener wanting the best in Iris.

Order as early as possible, for we usually run short of some varieties late in the season. We have found it best to plant your Iris as early as possible so that they get a good root before winter sets in, thus preventing their heaving out of the ground.

FIVE IRIS of one variety for the price of FOUR.

After each name is given the height in inches, season as M, medium; E, early; LL, very late, etc. (*) has fragrance, the figures 88, 90, etc., is the Iris Society rating, a 100 being perfect. The letters AM, award of Merit, etc., DM, Dykes Medal.

PRICE EACH

AIRY DREAM. 36", M, (AM)	
Popular and pretty ruffled pink	.35
AL-LU-WE. 40", M. Tall, large bronze variegata, good popular	.25
AMIGO. 34", M* (HM, AM)	
St. light lavender, falls plum-velvet, a rare color combination and should be in every collection	.60
ANITRA. 36", L (HM)	
Verde-blue self, good	.30
ANGELUS. 36", L (HM, AM)	
One of the best orchid-pink Iris, very late to bloom, ideal variety	.40
ARAB CHIEF. 36", L (HM)	
Brightest and most attractive of the rich burnt-orange varieties, choice; intense color value	.20
AT DAWNING. 36", M* (HM, AM)	
Large arbutus-pink bicolor, st. have a pearly suffusion, falls rose	.35
AZURE SKIES. 36", M* (HM, AM)	
Lovely airy ruffled pale lavender-blue; st. domed, falls nearly horizontal, stands up well in sun	.100
BERKELEY GOLD. 36", ML (HM, AM)	
A top ranking yellow, finest rich deep golden yellow, a superior variety	.130
BLUE SHIMMER. 36" L (HM AM)	
Extremely large handsome blooms of the clearest tone of blue, is polka dotted and peppered on crisp ivory-white, one of the best of its color	.150
BLUE TRIUMPH. 42", M (HM, AM 93)	
A dandy light blue that is in quantity so as to enjoy a reasonable price	.25
BUECHLEY GIANT. 48", M.	
Extremely large bicolor, in violet	.30
BUFFAWN. 34", EM*. Unusual coloring, buff-fawn with a brilliant tangerine beard, making a grand showing in the garden	.40
CHIEF SIDAR. 46", M. A very attractive variety in rose-red	.25
CHINA MAID. 40", ML, (88)	
Soft mallow-pink with a beautiful blend of golden buff, fine	.60
CHRISTABEL. 40", M* (HM, AM)	
Very outstanding glowing true red; most effective garden display, fine	.40
CITY OF LINCOLN. 42", M. (HM, AM, 90)	
King of the variegatas, rich golden standards and velvety fiery red; outstanding variety	.50
COPPER LUSTRE. 42", M, (DM, HM, AM, 93)	
An unusual and attractive Iris with its large beautiful copper-toned flower overlaid with a golden iridescence	.35
CORONET. 42", L* (HM)	
A showy flower, beige-rose	.25
CRYSTAL BEAUTY. 45", ML* (HM)	
Glistening white, excellent in groups	.25
DEEP VELVET. 38", M* (HM, AM 90)	
A deep, clear purple-violet, the haft shading to claret-brown, the beard dusky gold; pleasantly scented	.90
DIRECTEUR PINELLE. 42", M (AM)	
Magnificent bronze-purple of good size and form and a fine bloomer	.90

DORE. 40", ML*. Daffodil color, a new type

DYMIA. 38", M*. (HM) Very large, pretty, flower in dark niform purple, almost black with dark blue beard that harmonizes beautifully and intensifies the coloring

ELMOHR. 36", ML. Bloom huge, ruffled and measuring up to 7"; an exquisite shade of rich, reddish mulberry, glossy and lustrous, a wonderful variety

ETHELWYN DUNBAR. 38" ML*

A deep orchid - pink; fine form and good size flower

GLORIOLE. 38", ML, (HM, AM)

One of the best Irish, a giant ice-blue of unmatched substance overlaid with a sparkle - like frost crystals, beautiful

GOLDEN FLEECE. 40", L* (HM, AM, 90)

Lemon colored with creamy falls edged gold, unlike any other yellow Iris, beautifully ruffled, huge size and a good grower; fine

GOLDEN HIND. 35", E (DM, AM)

Extra fine Iris, most colorful rich yellow, a bright clear buttercup-yellow

GOLDEN MAJESTY. 42", ML* (HM, AM, 90)

Gleaming golden yellow; the form is perfect and a must for every Iris collection

GOLDEN SPIKE. 36", M.

A beautiful deep yellow with a brilliant heavy orange beard, more favorable in the North than Golden Majesty

GOLDEN TREASURE. 38", M.

An exquisite creamy yellow with a pretty blend of rich golden orange all about the central portion of the flower, beard bright orange, a fine variety

GRAND CANYON. 40", M* (HM, AM)

A beautiful blend of copper, gold and plum with a light form of ruffling, makes this an exquisite variety

GREAT LAKES. 40", M* (DM, HM, AM 91)

A pure clear light blue, an all around good Iris, Dykes Medal winner in 1942

JASMANIA. 35", ML* (HM AM)

A rich tone of banana-yellow, fine form and carriage; an excellent Iris

JEAN CAYEUX. 34", M* (DM 31, AM)

A high class variety in distinct coloring of coffee - brown and Havana-brown; a beautiful Iris

JEAN LAFITTE. 38", M, (HM)

A pretty coppery rose blend

KING JUBA. 40", M.

A new chamois variegata very much admired

LEGEND. 36", M.

Crimson-claret, a finer variety than Cardinal

LOS ANGELES. 46", M (HM AM)

One of the best 100 varieties, snowy white with a stitching of cerulean-blue on haft and soft gold beard at base of standards; a beauty

LOUVOIS. 36", M, (AM)

Standards a light chocolate and falls a very rich glossy red-maroon edged to match the standards; rich and no veins showing, a fine variety

MARQUITA. 42", M, (AM)

Brilliant ivory - yellow with ochraceous maroon veinings on falls, an exceptionally good variety

MATTERHORN. 38", ML*

white flower with a very (HM, AM) Gigantic pure light yellow beard; a faultless beautiful round form

MELANIE. 45", M (HM, 88)

A lovely large light pink - an orchid - pink and makes a beautiful showing both in the garden and show bench

MING YELLOW. 36", ML

One of the largest and stately yellows; rich smooth yellow, fine form

MISSOURI. 37", M* (DM '37

HM, AM)

One of the best medium blues and a must for every Iris planting, very good

MOROCCO ROSE. 36", M, (HM)

Beautiful pink - rose self with a soft yellow glow at the heart and a bright gold

beard

MRS. WILLARD JACQUES

34" MLA deep pink overlaid with apricot, large and daintily frilled, fine

MULBERRY ROSE. 40", L, (HM, AM, 88)

A deep radiant mulberry - rose color, beard bronze; stands out well in the garden, fine

NENE. 48", ML*

A stunning Iris, soft lilac, falls rich old rose, flowers up to 9" long

OLA KALA. 42", M, (DM '48, HM, AM)

A gorgeous orange-gold, one of the very best deep yellows, flower flaring and lightly ruffled, a fine

variety in every way

ORMOHR. 40", M. Giant soft gray lavender delicately veined with violet and flushed with a soft rosy glow

PRAIRIE SUNSET. 36", ML (DM '41, HM, AM 93)

Pink, apricot and golden copper, a blend of sunset colors all blended, producing an exquisite Iris that should be in every collection

RAMESES. 40", ML (DM '32, HM)

A beautiful blend of rose, pink and buff, shading to yellow near the edges and a yellow glow at the heart

RED GLEAM. 35", L (HM, AM)

Brilliant velvety red overcast with gleaming chestnut with brighter and lighter borders, good

RED VALOR. 38", L* (GM, AM, HM, 89)

A rich colorful Iris, velvety red especially good

ROSY WINGS. 40", M (DM '39, HM, AM)

An intriguing Iris in rosy red and crimson brown extremely floriferous, dandy

SABLE. 40", M* (HM, AM, 90)

A very good variety, almost black a shade of the deepest blue-black-violet with a blue beard

SHAH JEHAN. 38", LL (AM)

Unusual oriental blend, standards creamy buff faintly edged lavender, falls very rich, velvety chestnut merging into purple

SHONNOPIN. (40", M)

A striking Iris, clear cream, ruffled standards and pink to rose falls

SHIRVAN. (33" M, HM, AM)

A brilliant bicolor, a glowing red Shirvan rug color, fine

SNOW FLURRY. (48" EM*, 89, HM, AM)

A beautiful ruffled blue-white, very popular, not real hardy in far North

SPUN GOLD. (38", ML*, DM '44, HM, AM)

About the most famous yellow, striking, gleaming velvety golden yellow with no veining, a superb variety

STAR DOM. (34", M* 89, HM, AM)

A hardy, vigorous growing variety, salmon shading to apricot, bright orange beard

THE ADMIRAL. (36" M*, 88, HM, AM)

An effective garden Iris in intense blue but not a really dark, falls flare, giving it a fine effect. A fine variety

THE BLACK DOUGLAS. (36", ML, HM)

Almost a black color, the color varying in the falls and standards to give it an effective coloring

THEODOLINDA. (42", M)

THE RED DOUGLAS. (38", M*, 90, DM '41, HM, AM)

One of the finest Iris, vibrant red with real plush-like texture, a rosy wine-red or a deep dark Dahlia-red, extra goo. Satiny white with button-hole stitching of bright blue, about the largest plicata of the Los Angeles type

TIFFANJA. (42", M, 88, HM, AM)

Standards cream with more white cast falls both speckled and sprinkled with light golden brown, stylish

TREASURE ISLAND (36", ML*, HM, AM)

A massive rich shade of vivid yellow; the pure golden tones are blended

lighter cream in center, rich golden beard; first class Iris.

VIOLET SYMPHONY. (40", M, HM, AM)

One of the best 100 Iris, huge, gleaming lilac - mauve self, a flawless flower.

WABASH. (39", M, 90, DM '40, HM AM)

Snowy white standards with ultramarine-blue falls with brighter margins, the best of the true amoena; excellent.

WINTER CARNIVAL. (38", ML*, 91, HM)

Outstanding flaring White, one of the most beautiful snowy white Iris, lavishly gold throat, very hardy.

.95

especially fine collection and not of unpopular varieties or seedlings; all top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. PER DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$9.00; 1,000, \$70.00.

COTTAGE TULIPS - LATE

Single Late or Cottage Tulips flower about the same time as the Darwins but differ from the Darwins in that the colors vary widely as does the shape and habit of the different varieties, the flower is more pointed; altho there are some good forcers amongst them their best use is in the border where they make very showy displays late in May. The following varieties are the best selections, however, we can supply any other you may wish.

ADVANCE. Probably the most beautiful of the recent introductions, a distinct blazing orange-scarlet overlaid with a dusky shade; good height and habit, 30". PER 100, \$9.00.

CARRARA. The finest of all the white Cottage Tulips, cup-shaped, pure white with yellow anthers and highly recommended, 20", 1-20. PER 100, \$8.50.

GOLDEN HARVEST. A fine deep lemon-yellow of great substance, early and creates a showy effect in the garden, 26". PER 100, \$8.00.

G. W. LEAK. A beautiful refined variety

THE BEST OF THE HARDY LILIES

AMABILE

Fl'g Size, Each, 55c; 3 for \$1.45

Korean Lily. Turks-cap shaped, grenadine-red, spotted black, very easy to grow in sun or partial shade, makes a fine showing in the rock garden or in the front of the border; late June, 1½-3 ft. tall, plant 4" deep, 8-10" apart.

AMABILE LUTEUM

Fl'g Size, Each, 95c; 3 for \$2.60

A rare lovely form in yellow, a beautiful Lily for the border, same culture as for L. amabile.

AURATUM, ESPERANZA

(7-8) Each, \$2.25; 3 for \$7.00

A new strain of Auratums, with extra large flowers; we offer select stock highly improved, culture same as for Auratum, plant with about 5" of soil over the bulb, no deeper.

AURATUM

(8-10) Each, \$1.25; 3 for \$3.25

Gold Banded Lily. The most gorgeously beautiful of all Lilies. Large bowl-shaped blooms, waxy white, spotted crimson, each segment striped with a gold band and on established plants as many as 30 flowers will be had; late July-mid-Sept., ample humus in the soil, sun or partial shade in the South, very hardy, 4-6 ft. tall, plant 5" deep, 12-15" apart.

AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM

(8-10) Each, \$1.90, 3 for \$4.50

A more massive and robust form and harder than the type, if this is possible; probably your first selection in Auratums. The flower is especially large and measures up to 12" across; does a little better in partial shade; culture same as for Auratum.

AURATUM PRAECOX

(Fl'g Size) Each, \$1.60; 3 for \$4.00

An early form of L. auratum, blooming in July, blooms not quite as large, but makes up for it in early flowering.

BELLINGHAM HYBRID SEEDLINGS

(6-7) Each, 55c; 3 for \$1.50

The colors are striking and varied, 20-30 blooms on a stalk in pyramidal clusters; they are strong growers and long lived. The stock we are offering is from seeds and should contain many very beautiful types.

BOLANDERI

(Fl'g) Each, \$1.45; 3 for \$4.35

Thimble Lily. A dainty native American from southern Oregon; bear 1-6 small bell-shaped crimson flowers with purplish spots; bulb is small, not easily grown but well worth the extra attention, loose soil with leafmold and a shady spot; flowers early July, 1-3 ft. tall, plant 4" deep, 8-10" apart.

CANADENSE FLAVUM

(1st). Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.20; 12, \$3.80

Canada Lily. One of the most popular of the native American Lilies; one that grows where there is moisture, in full sun and humus. Early July, medium bell-shaped flowers in golden yellow spotted mahogany, 2-5 ft. tall, plant 4" deep, 8-10" apart.

CANADENSE RUBRUM

(1st) Each, 60c; 3 for \$1.60; 12 for \$6.00

Red Canada Lily. This is a beautiful red from of the above, having a yellow throat and a few spots, a delightful Lily and rather rare; same treatment as above.

CERNUM

(Fl'g) Each, 90c; 3 for \$2.45

Nodding Lily. An attractive little Lily with rosy lilac spotted wine-purple flowers, fragrant, and similar to L. tenuifolium; easy to grow. Flowers small recurved, early July, 1-3 ft. tall, plant 3" deep and 6" apart, sun or part shade.

CONCOLOR

(Fl'g) Each, 45c; 3-\$1.25; 12, \$4.90

Morning Star Lily. A brilliant scarlet Lily for the rock garden, with small erect flowers very freely produced, in June and July, 1-2 ft. tall, plant in sun, 3' deep and 5" apart.

CROCEUM

(Fl'g) Each, \$1.00; 3-\$2.90

Orange Lily. Medium erect flowers, orange lightly spotted at throat, it makes a dazzling display in groups in the garden and flowers along with L. regale. Plant in sun or part shade, flowers in late June, 3-5 ft. tall, plant 5" deep, 8-10" apart.

CROW'S HYBRID SEEDLINGS

(Fl'g) Each, 90c; 3 for \$2.60

Selected seedlings of a fine strain of trumpet Lilies, crosses between L. sulphurea and L. pratica; generally large white flowers with colored exteriors or greenish yellow to cream and pale yellow, blooms after L. regale; 5-6 ft., plant 6" deep, 12" apart, in sun.

DAVIDII

(6-7) Each, 45c; 3-\$1.10; 12, \$4.25

An attractive Lily that should be in every garden, resembled L. tigrinum but more refined and small flowers; cinnabar-red with black dots. Has numerous flowers to the stalk; mid-July, 6 ft., set 5" deep, 10-12" apart, sun.

FORMOSANUM

(6-7) Each, 35c; 3-\$1.00; 12-\$3.85

Late Variety. Sometimes listed as L. philippinense. A lovely trumpet Lily, pure white within, suffused with wine-purple outside, fragrant and long blooming. This type starts blooming late in the fall and continues till frost and in Calif. they bloom well into the winter. 5-6 ft., plant 5" deep, 8-12" apart, sun.

GIGANTEUM HIMALAICUM

(3-4) Each, \$1.60; 3 for \$4.40

This is the giant of the Lilies, 10-12 ft. tall, topped with huge white trumpets, as many as 30 to the stem. The ideal location is in the open woods, where the soil is always damp but drained and the sun just peeps thru the trees, and a rather loose and fluffy soil; cover the top of the bulb not deeper than one inch; plant 18-24" apart.

HANSONII

(3-4) Each, 90c; 3-\$2.60

Most satisfactory garden Lily, easy culture, is charming and unusual; blooms medium sized, bright orange-yellow, brown flaked, slightly recurved but not as much as Martagon. Blooms in June, 4-5 ft. tall, set 10-12" apart, 5" deep, sun or part shade.

HENRYI

(10-12) Each, \$1.30; 3-\$3.60

The Golden Speciosum. Jumbo bulbs. An easy Lily from China, blooming in late July and making a fine display in the border. Blooms bright orange-yellow spotted brown, medium recurved, 5-8 ft. tall, set 6" deep, 12-15" apart, best in part shade. It goes well in groups with the Speciosum Lilies, blooming just ahead of them; the bulbs are large and the growth sturdy.

LILLIAN CUMMINGS

(6-8) Each, \$1.30; 3-\$3.60

A valuable new hybrid with reflexed light orange red blooms held horizontally on sturdy 4-5 ft. stems,

a sturdy growth, July, plant 6" deep, 10-12" apart, sun or part shade.

LONGIFLORUM, "ESTATE"

(9-10) Each, 90c; 3 for \$2.25

The finest selection of this species and a valuable variety for both the greenhouse and the garden, large white trumpet, blooming outside in late July or early spring under glass. Grow 4-6 ft. plant 6" deep, 12-15" apart in full sun. A beautiful variety.

LYLA McCANN

(4-6) Each, \$1.25; 3-\$3.60

A sister hybrid to Lillian Cummings and equally good; orange lightly spotted shade darker and fine for any garden in sun or partial shade; plant 6" deep, 10-12" apart. 3-4 ft. tall, July, medium recurved flowers.

MARTAGON ALBUM

(4-5) Each, \$1.25; 3-\$3.60

This is a really beautiful Lily, small delicate Turk's Cap blooms, pure white and sweet scented borne on 4 ft. stems in mid-June to July. It does well in either light or heavy soil; petals are recurved and very graceful. 3-4 ft. tall, plant 4" deep, 8-10" apart and in partial shade.

MAXIMOWICZII

(6-7) Each, 40c; 3-\$1.00; 12-\$4.25

A refined Tiger Lily, early, and in every way a fine Lily. Orange-red spotted purple-brown, large recurved, July, plant 5" deep, 10-12" apart, sun or partial shade.

MAXWILL

(6-7) Each, 50c; 3-\$1.40

The color is a brilliant orange-red with black spots and brick-red stamens and a most valuable hybrid for the garden, stands 5-6 ft. tall with as many as 30 blooms to a stalk, medium recurved, plant 5" deep, 10-12" apart, sun or partial shade, blooms in July.

PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM

(7-8) Each, 50c; 3-\$1.45; 12-\$6.00

Sunset Lily. A really gorgeous Lily with its brilliant crimson and golden blooms, profusely spotted purple-amber brown; in groups of 6 or more it makes a striking picture in the border; very hardy, vigorous, easiest culture and increases rapidly, recurved large flowers, June, 5-7 ft. tall, set 5" deep, 12-15" apart, sun or part shade.

PRINCEPS, G. C. CREELMAN, True

(Fl'g) Each, 65c; 3-\$1.75; 12-\$7.80

One of the finest hybrids between Regal and Sargentiae producing really extraordinary heads of trumpet type flowers in late July, white with lemon-yellow centers and brownish lavender exterior. 4-6 ft. tall, set 6" deep, 10-12" apart, sun or part shade.

RED BIRD

(Fl'g) Each, \$2.25; 3-\$7.00

Its late blooming season, lasting over three weeks makes it a valuable new hybrid; medium dark red with a touch of Tigrinum-rose and spotted darker; blooms large, half reflexed held facing outward with up to 16 on a stalk, 5 ft. tall, set 5" deep, 10-12" apart sun or part shade.

SARGENTIAE

(Fl'g) Each, 95c; 3-\$2.65; 12-\$9.75

Large trumpets, reddish brown outside, creamy white inside with a golden throat, flowering in July-Aug., 4-5 ft. tall, set 6" deep, 10-12" apart, sun.

SHUKSAN

(Fl'g) Each, 75c; 3-\$2.00; 12-\$8.00

An irregularly reflexed Martagon type Lily in cadmium yellow faintly flushed red at ends of petals and dotted blackish maroon; striking, vigorous, healthy and pretty, July, 4-6 ft. tall, set 6" deep, 12-15" apart, sun or part shade.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM

(8-10) Each, \$1.50; 3-\$4.50

The Speciosum Lilies are one of the great favorites for the garden, especially for the partly shaded places, cool and a little moist, they are easily grown and make fine displays. This is a white form, large recurved flowers with a light greenish yellow stripe suffused rose externally, August, 3-4 ft. tall, plant 5" deep, 8-10" apart.

SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM

(10-12) Each, \$1.80; 3-\$5.25

Pink Showy Lily. Deep carmine-pink, spotted crimson and one of the finest of the colored varieties, an improved form of Rubrum. Few Lilies will give the spectacular display as this will. Culture same as above.

SPECIOSUM PUNCTATUM

(8-10) Each, \$1.50; 3-\$5.25

Pink Spot Showy Lily. A vigorous, early variety, white with rose-pink spots, having up to 20 flowers per stalk and likes partial shade best. 4-6 ft. tall and plant 5" deep 12" apart.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM

(10-12) Each, \$1.50; 3-\$5.25

Most widely grown of the whole group of Speciosum Lilies, white flushed and spotted with deep rose. It is an easy Lily to grow and should be in every garden. Culture same as above.

SUPERBUM

(1st Size) Each, 50; 3-\$1.40* 12-\$5.00

A favorite native Turks Cap Lily, flowers nodding, Martagon type, strongly reflexed, bright orange suffused yellow with red tips and brown spots; is easily established in a moist but well drained, lime-free soil having plenty of humus. July-August, 4-5 ft. tall, plant 6" deep, 10-12" apart sun or part shade.

TENUIFOLIUM

(4-5) Each, 30c; 3-75c; 12-\$2.90

Coral Lily. The gayest of the little Lilies, growing 1-2 ft. tall, with pretty Turk's Cap blooms of bright orange, June-July, 4-6 ft. tall, plant 3" deep, 12-15" apart in full sun.

TESTACEUM

(6-7) Each, \$1.90; 3-\$5.00

The Nankeen Lily. A real aristocrat, true nankeen yellow delightfully tinged pale pink with brilliant orange anthers forming open clusters at top of stem. June-July, 4-6 ft. tall, plant 3" deep, 12-15" apart in full sun.

UMBELLATUM, CHIEF CHINOX

(Fl'g) Each, 80c; 3-\$2.20; 12-\$8.00

One of the finest of the Umbellatum group of Lilies, with large 5½-6" flowers, 15-20 on a stem. Flowers are erect, apricot at base shading to capsicum-red at tips, spotted mahogany; June, 4-6 ft. tall, plant 4" deep, 10-12" apart, sun or part shade.

UMBELLATUM ERECTUM

(6-7) Each, 45c; 3-\$1.25; 12-\$4.80

Candlestick Lily. A large flowered variety

BOTANICAL BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

(Botanical Bulbs)

We take pleasure in offering a very complete listing of Botanical Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., many of which should be ordered early if you wish nice fresh bulbs at the earliest possible time for their proper planting this fall; many even should be planted in August. And, too, if those of our friends who wish quantities for mass planting, will advise us at an early date, we can offer more attractive prices, where we do not have to lay bulbs in, in anticipation of sales to come.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS: On orders for any of the following bulbs received during April and May, we will allow a 10% discount; orders during June, 5%. Regular customers who have been buying of us in the past need not send remittances with their order; we will advise you a short time before shipment.

BOTANICAL TULIPS

We list below rare and hard to secure species of Tulips, anyone of which will be an attractive addition to your border; many of the small and dainty flowered kinds are recommended for the rock garden. If you have never grown these beautiful little flowers before, at least plant a collection of them this year, that you may be able to order your favorites next year.

Prepaid Prices per 100 bulbs, 25 at 100 rate.

Acuminata \$13.00
The Horned Tulip. Long curiously twisted petals of red and yellow makes this little gem an interesting cut flower, 22".

Batalini 17.00
Charming, in April, dainty flowers of pretty form and distinct color, soft chrome-yellow with deeper yellow center, beautiful companion to *T. linifolia*; beautiful it is rare, 6".

Biiflora 7.00
Probably the smallest Tulip grown, bearing on branching stems small white flowers with yellow centers; give it a warm sunny spot in the rock garden for March flowers.

Chrysanthia 6.50
A pretty little species similar to *T. clusiana*, yellow with red on outside of petals; perfect drainage, warm place, with pocket of sand under each bulb, 16".

Cretica 48.00
Dasysemon 9.00
Very attractive low growing species, 3-5 flowers on a stalk, yellow edged with white, very pretty for rock garden, 6".

Eichleri 7.00
Large dazzling scarlet flowers with center of yellow, edged black and a most satisfactory flower in the border, lasting a long time; in sun, 12".

Florentine odora 8.00
Beautiful flowers of pure yellow, exterior flushed slightly brown; violet fragrance, flowers open wide; plant with Grape Hyacinths for pretty effect, increases rapidly, 14".

Fosteriana Mad. Lefever
(Red Emperor) 11.00
This variety is beyond description, it has the largest flowers of any Tulip and positively the best Tulip in cultivation; the loveliest shade of growing scarlet imaginable, base yellowish, 22".

Fosteriana Cintata (Dwarf) 11.00
Outstanding with handsome vermillion-red flowers forming a vivid contrast with its shiny green foliage; choice, 10".

Fosteriana Flaming Youth 16.00
Huge scarlet flowers of a remarkably vivid hue; very lovely, 18".

Fosteriana Prince (Dwarf) 11.00
Extra fine large vermillion-scarlet flowers on short stems, highly recommended for the rock garden, 12".

Greigii each \$3.00
One of the best wild Tulips, very beautiful with its glowing vermillion-scarlet flowers, with yellow base and large maroon-black blotches, flowers are large; give a warm place and sandy soil, 9".

Hageri 16.50
Quaint little globular flowers of copper color with black base edged yellow, now very rare, April flowering, 9".

Hageri splendens 16.50
A very free flowering form having 3-5 blossoms per stem, color copper with a darker center, very interesting, 6".

Kaufmanniana 7.50
Waterlily Tulip. This is one of the finest botanical Tulips, being amongst the earliest to flower, April, color soft creamy white, center slightly marked with carmine-red. The petals reflex upon opening and appear much like a *Nymphaea*; they are especially recommended for groups in the rock garden, where they will last and flower for years, 6".

Kaufmanniana Aurea 28.00
A rich golden yellow with cherry outer petals, early, 6".

Kaufmanniana Cesa-Franck 32.00
Deep yellow, outside red with yellow edge, pretty, 6".

Kaufmanniana Elliott 9.00
A very beautiful variety, large flowers, interior white outside petals carmine, 8".

Kaufmanniana Gaiety 9.00
This is different and truly represents the Water Lily as the flowers appear to rest on the foliage, the stems being short; silver white, 6".

Kaufmanniana Gluck 20.00
Charming creamy yellow, exterior red, very nice, 10".

Kaufmanniana Johann Strauss 16.00
A fine pure white, exterior with red blotches, base distinct, 8".

Kaufmanniana Robert Schumann 40.00
A very beautiful hybrid producing a fine flower of best form in March; outer petals yellow with large dark red blotches in the center, inner petals pure yellow, base soft orange-yellow shaded by a red blotch from the other part of the petals, 6".

Kaufmanniana Scarlet Elegance 12.00
This is a very brilliant variety, with numerous small scarlet flowers with exterior deep orange-red, very early and well recommended, 5".

Kaufmanniana Sweetinck 42.00
A very fine variety with soft yellow flowers with a small flake at the tips of the petals, 6".

Kaufmanniana The First 11.00
The earliest to flower of the Kaufmannianas; deep cream-yellow passing to white, exterior of flower scarlet, 8".

Kaufmanniana Vivaldi 13.00
A distinct variety of great beauty, pale yellow with conspicuous red base, leaves dotted brown and very pretty, 11".

Kaufmanniana Rainbow Mixture 15.00
The various varieties of this species are very attractive in mixture and make an interesting and pretty display in the border or rock garden.

Kolpakowiana 11.00
This has become rather rare; very pretty with slender stems and yellow flowers with exterior markings of red, 14".

Linifolia 13.00
One of the most beautiful of the dainty species flowering in April; small brilliant scarlet-vermillion flowers with black base, make a beautiful sight with *Sedum glaucum* or in groups with the *Batalini* species in the rock garden, 8".

Marjoletti 9.00
An especially fine cutting flower, soft primrose-yellow with exterior flushed deep red, 18".

Orchideea (Very rare) 40.00
A very rare April flowering Greek species with orange flushed bronze and green center, 3 to stem; the purplish foliage forming a rosette on the ground, 12".

PRICE EACH, 75c.

Ostrowskiana 23.00
A really beautiful species with orange-red flowers gracefully reflexed petals on slender stems, 8".

Persica 20.00
Bryonia. A valuable rock garden species, late blooming, flowers glowing yellow with copper flush on exterior, fragrant and produces several flowers on a stem, 8".

Praestans 9.00
An interesting April flowering species, producing 3-4 flowers per stem of the loveliest orange-scarlet imaginable, 18".

Praestans Fusleir 9.00
A recent introduction of upright habit with flowers in a big bunch, color a lovely shade of orange-scarlet, light green foliage and very distinctive, 18".

Praestans Tubergen's Variety 10.00
Very beautiful in the border or rock garden, dwarf and early, 2-3 brilliant orange-scarlet flowers to stem, cup-shaped, showy, 10".

Praestans Zwamenburg's Variety 10.00
Expanded vermilion flowers with pointed segments resembling the miniature poinsettia; flowers are large, 10".

Pulchella humilis 40.00
This is a very rare and beautiful species which always attracts attention; Crocus-like flowers of a pretty violet-pink shade with very large and distinct yellow base making an ideal flower in the rock garden.

Saxatilis 17.00
Another very rare species from Crete bearing 1-3 pretty pure lilac flowers with a deep yellow center; plant where it will be dry during the summer or they may be lifted and stored in a dry warm place, 4".

Saxatilis major 12.00
A larger type of the species.

Tarda 9.00
Dasysemon. A fine rock garden species, starry white flowers with a yellow eye, 3-5 to the stem; exterior shaded green or gray, 6".

Turkestanica 5.00
A very pretty species closely allied to *biflora* but more robust in habit and with 5-9 flowers on a stem, creamy white with a green or bronzy flush on the exterior and with great lasting qualities, 10".

BOTANICAL NARCISSUS

The various species of Narcissus make a beautiful showing in both the border and the rock garden and every well planted garden should have specimens of each; they are all easily grown.

Bulbocodium 9.00
Hoof Petticoat Narcissus. This is a distinct yellow type with a long wide mouthed trumpet shaped like an old fashioned hoop skirt, for a warm spot in the rock garden and a pretty dainty flower in pots, 6".

Canaliculatus 10.00
Like a miniature *Polyanthus*; Grand Monarch with several tiny flowers on a dwarf stem, very fragrant, small white petals and bright golden cup, interesting for the rock garden, 6".

Cyclamineus 15.00
The Cyclamen flowered daffodil with small clear yellow flowers and a much reflexed perianth.

Cyclamineus February Gold 22.00
A refined variety with lovely golden yellow flowers after the style of the Cyclamen, with reflexed petals, flowers in early March and lasts 4 weeks, 12".

Triandrus albus 8.00
Angel's Tears Daffodil. Small rush leaved Daffodils from Spain. An exquisite flower for the rock garden; slender growth and producing a cluster of elegant little creamy white flowers with globular cup and the perianth reflexing like the Cyclamen, 7".

W. P. Milner 8.50
This was awarded a A.M. by the R.H.S. for its beauty, April, color soft creamy white, center slightly marked with carmine-red. The petals reflex upon opening and appear much like a *Nymphaea*; they are especially recommended for groups in the rock garden, where they will last and flower for years, 6".

Tommasinianus 3.50
Increases very rapidly by seed and corms and one of the best for naturalizing in the grass, woodlands and meadows; exquisite silvery lilac with amethyst interior.

Tommasinianus Barr's Purple 4.50
This is a pretty purple-lilac form with red stigmata.

Tommasinianus Haarlem variety 4.25
A new variety with medium sized lilac-blue flowers.

Tommasinianus Whowell Purple 4.00
Very pretty reddish purple, flowers freely produced.

Vernus Vanguard 3.00
A new variety, very early *Crocus* of most distinct and charming mélange, a pretty ageratum-blue, outside a french-gray, well recommended for naturalizing and can be brought to flower by Xmas when potted early.

Versicolor picturatus 3.00
Cloth of Silver. White prettily feathered purple; a gem for the rock garden.

etruscus Zwamenburg variety 4.50
A very charming variety of a light bluish violet, flowering a month or longer.

Fleischeri 4.00
Of interest to collectors only, no real garden value, color white, orange anthers.

Korolkowi 5.00
Starry in shape when widely expanded, interior a lovely celadon-yellow, exterior densely stippled bronzy gray on a yellow ground.

susianus 3.50
Cloth of Gold. Charming rock garden species, very early, yellow flowers striped glossy brown on outer petals.

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